

Taxing cricketers' writer's mind

New jobs fury as BR sheds another 5,900

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The Government faced another damaging onslaught over unemployment last night after British Rail announced up to 5,900 workers at its engineering workshops and depots would be made redundant in the next three years.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, faced angry demands for his resignation from Opposition MPs while several Conservative backbenchers, still reeling from last week's decision by British Shipbuilders and British Caledonian to axe 4,500 jobs, did little to hide their dismay.

Mr Robert Hughes, Labour's chief transport spokesman, told the Commons: "There is no point in the Prime Minister going to Perth last week and speaking about slaying the dragon of unemployment when he (Mr Ridley) by his shortsighted policies, is feeding the dragon of unemployment."

The latest job cuts, which form part of a restructuring programme by British Rail Engineering Ltd, are in addition to 1,750 redundancies already notified to trade unions.

Between 4,200 and 5,000 jobs will go at engineering workshops throughout Britain while the closure of 16 regional depots will swell the redundancy figure by 900.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, NUR general secretary, said he would recommend a ballot of

his membership on industrial action, including the possibility of a strike.

The BR workshops worst hit by the restructuring programme will be:

- Doncaster, South Yorkshire, where the workforce will be reduced from 3,100 to between 1,430 and 1,690;
- Wolverton, Buckinghamshire, which faces losing between 1,050 and 1,250 jobs;
- Springburn, Glasgow, which will lose about 800 jobs;
- Eastleigh, near Southampton, to lose 500 jobs.

In a statement to the Commons, Mr Ridley said the job cuts were inevitable because new modern designs of rolling stock required less maintenance and repair.

But he admitted: "This is a very sad day indeed for a lot of people who have been loyal and hard working and highly skilled operatives. The fact that change in industrial development and technology has made this necessary is a matter of great sadness to all of us."

Mr Ridley attempted to soften this latest unemployment setback by announcing that BR intended to appoint a senior director to co-ordinate measures to help those affected by the changes.

BR would be recruiting about 20,000 people in the next three years in all departments of the railway.

His words did little to blunt the attack on the Government

by Mr Hughes, the Labour frontbencher, who described the announcement as yet another betrayal of the BREL workforce, who had been promised repeatedly that there would be no more job cuts.

BREL redundancies totalled 19,000 since 1979, he said.

There was little sympathy from Conservative MPs with Mr Michael Hirst, MP for Strathkelvin and Bearsden, saying yesterday's decision would be greeted with "profound dismay".

Mr Mick Martin, Labour MP for Glasgow, Springburn, voiced the fear of trade union leaders and other Opposition MPs that Mr Ridley was simply creating a tidy package for privatisation.

But the angriest exchanges came when Mr Peter Snape, a NUR-sponsored MP and Labour transport spokesman, called Mr Ridley an "Old Etonian twerp" and "hypocrite".

In a statement explaining the redundancy plan, BR said it had been reviewing its policy on manufacturing and maintenance in the light of the new high level of investment in rolling stock.

● Pilkington Insulation, part of the Pilkington Glass group, announced yesterday that its factory in Stirling, central Scotland, which employs 257 people, is to close by next April.

Rail safety, page 2
Parliament, page 4



Mr Jimmy Knapp, NUR general secretary, announcing that he would recommend a ballot on industrial action.

The South African raids

Angry Thatcher still rules out sanctions

● Mrs Thatcher condemned South Africa's cross-border raids but again rejected growing demands for sanctions.

● The Eminent Persons Group said it would persist with its efforts "until we know there is no hope". Page 7

● The foreign ministers of the frontline states met in Harare but were unable to suggest immediate action

● The rand fell 5 per cent against the US dollar before the South African Reserve Bank stepped in. Page 7

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Prime Minister yesterday "totally and utterly" condemned the South African raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

But, under strong pressure in the Commons from Mr Neil Kinnock and other Opposition MPs, Mrs Thatcher rejected the growing chorus of demands for the imposition by Britain of economic sanctions against South Africa.

Accepting that the Commonwealth peace mission had suffered a setback, she voiced the hope that it would continue in its work so long as there was a chance of it reaching a successful conclusion.

The Prime Minister confirmed that the heads of government of the seven countries represented in the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, which is trying to promote a dialogue between blacks and whites in South Africa, will be meeting in London in August to review progress of its efforts. The

summit will be chaired by Sir Lynden Pindling, Prime Minister of the Bahamas.

Mrs Thatcher told MPs that after the raid the group did have a meeting with eight South African ministers to discuss the way ahead. It was "just possible" that they might still continue their work.

"After what has happened and with the violence on both

Parliament 4
Rand falls 7
Township "war" 20

sides, I still think it is worth making every effort to stop South Africa dissolving into a cauldron of violence," she said.

The Prime Minister did not directly respond to a demand from Mr Kinnock for an undertaking that Britain would not use its veto if sanctions were sought at the UN Security Council.

But she said: "I do not believe sanctions and the isolation of South Africa are any

more likely to achieve the desired negotiations after the raid than they were before."

Mr Kinnock said that isolation of South Africa was the only plausible means to pursue the possibility of a non-violent resolution and non-violent removal of apartheid.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said the Prime Minister should not leave Britain isolated in the Commonwealth as willing to utter words against apartheid but not willing to take action.

● WASHINGTON: The United States, outraged by the raids, is in touch with Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana, and with its allies in an effort to restore prospects for dialogue and peaceful solution of differences (Moshin Ali writes).

The spokesman for the State Department said that the United States had specific options under consideration but these did not include additional American economic sanctions against South Africa.

Southern universities gain from radical grants review

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Eighteen universities and colleges are to suffer spending cuts in the next academic year, with the worst hit universities being in Wales, Scotland and the North of England.

By contrast, many universities in the south of England do rather well out of the radical new review of university teaching and research by the University Grants Committee, and published hurriedly by the Department of Education and Science last night.

Cuts are being imposed on the four Welsh university colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor, Cardiff and Swansea and at the Scottish universities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, St Andrews and Stirling.

In England, the universities of Aston, Durham, East Anglia, Hull, Keele, and Newcastle will be squeezed as will City University in London and the London and Manchester business schools.

The University Grants Committee has for the first time decided to allocate money partly on the basis of the quality of teaching and research. It has done so with help from the research councils, learned bodies, medical charities and individuals with specialist knowledge.

No university or college is being cut by more than 0.5 per cent, and the biggest boost has been given to Warwick University which gets a 4 per cent increase in funding.

The letter to individual institutions was due to be published today, but was released in a hurry last night when it became clear in the Commons that opposition MPs had seen copies. The

WHAT THEY WILL GET

	85/87 % chg	86/87 % chg
Aston	14.939	-0.3
Bath	13.437	+3.6
Birmingham	37.622	+0.8
Bradford	14.742	+0.7
Bristol	28.410	+1.2
Brunel	13.014	+0.5
Cambridge	43.344	+0.7
Cardiff	11.547	-0.6
Durham	17.915	-0.1
East Anglia	14.782	-0.5
Exeter	8.648	+1.4
Gloucester	15.512	+1.9
Hull	14.278	-0.3
Keele	8.426	-0.5
Kent	10.770	+2.5
Lancaster	13.663	+0.7
Leeds	42.550	+0.8
Liverpool	18.083	+1.7
Loughborough	37.394	+0.4
London Bus Sch	1.857	-0.5
London Univ	204.750	+1.5
Imperial Coll	30.410	-0.3
Loughborough	18.311	+2.1
Manchester Bus	1.101	+0.5
Manchester	17.353	+1.4
UMIST	15.517	+1.4
Newcastle	31.819	-0.3
Nottingham	27.575	+1.5
Oxford	44.244	+0.1
Reading	18.872	+0.7
Salford	12.935	+1.1
Sheffield	31.507	+0.4
Southampton	25.485	+3.1
Surrey	12.890	+0.7
Sussex	16.865	-0.3
Warwick	18.344	+2.6
York	11.525	+3.1
Total England	948.383	+3.1
Aberystwyth UC	10.075	-0.4
Bangor UC	10.908	-0.5
Cardiff	15.865	-0.3
St David's, Lamp	1.954	+0.8
Swansea UC	13.485	-0.5
UWCM	6.639	+2.7
WIST	8.149	+1.5
Welsh Registry	2.202	+1.0
Total Wales	70.822	+0.2
Aberdeen	22.085	-0.5
Dundee	14.765	-0.5
Edinburgh	40.143	-0.3
Glasgow	44.220	-0.3
Heriot-Watt	10.559	+0.4
St Andrews	11.266	-0.4
Strathclyde	8.149	-0.5
Strathclyde	23.211	+1.8
Total Scotland	178.444	+0.5
Total GB	1198.599	+1.0

Labour Party complained that southern universities such as Bath, Bristol, Kent and Southampton were being protected from cuts.

In a Commons statement yesterday, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, sought to reassure universities that, although they would suffer again this coming year, they would not do so in future.

As predicted in *The Times* on Monday, he said the Government was prepared to find extra money for the universities in 1987-88 and in following years. But he laced this sweet message with the proviso that the new cash would depend on universities making progress in a number of areas, including the closure of small departments.



Universities would also have to show better financial management and improved standards of teaching.

Front-line states fail to act

From Jan Raath, Harare

The foreign ministers of the six Southern African front-line states gathered here yesterday in the wake of the South Africa raids but gave no hint of any joint action.

At the end of a day-long meeting, the states of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe condemned the "latest act of brutal aggression".

Referring to the mission of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group to bring peace in South Africa, they said that the timing of the raid "demonstrates beyond possible doubt, the insensitivity, the duplicity and above all the blind stupidity" of the South African Government.

The ministers said they had "reaffirmed their total commitment to the liberation struggles being waged against the evils of apartheid".

The lack of any specific measures by the six states underlines their powerlessness against South Africa, as much as the raids demonstrated their vulnerability.

Sources estimate that possibly hundreds of people have been taken in for questioning in Harare.

Criticism defied by Botha

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Unmoved by international criticism, President Botha of South Africa yesterday robustly, and even belligerently, defended Monday's attacks.

Intervening in a special half hour debate in Parliament, Mr Botha said South Africa would not be deterred by "the double standards and hypocrisy of the Western world" from hunting down "the smugglers of terrorist arms into our country and murderers of innocent people".

The text of Mr Botha's remarks, released by the Government's Bureau of Information, concluded with the words: "I congratulate them (the forces which carried out the raids) and assure the country that we will do it again when the occasion demands."

Mr Botha omitted this sentence when he delivered the speech.

But even without this last-minute toning-down his remarks were tough enough. He made much of the alleged ties of the African National Congress with Libya.

"We will fight international terrorism in precisely the same way as other Western countries, Mr Botha said.

Tomorrow

Clarke of works



Times Profile of Kenneth Clarke, whose career successes to date make him a strong contender for Cabinet promotion

Portfolio Gold

● The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £4,000 was won outright yesterday. Details, page 3

● There is no Portfolio competition today because of technical problems outside our control concerning the prices list

Bomb danger

A bomb was defused at an army officers' club in Cordoba, Argentina, shortly before President Alfonsín was to address the officers. Page 8

Pupils killed

Three children died and at least two others and an adult were injured when an articulated lorry plunged into a group of people after school in the centre of Maidstone, Kent.

Israel shocked

A biting report claiming that Israel's defence forces are becoming less and less capable of fighting has shocked the country's politicians. Page 9

● We apologize for the absence from this edition of the share prices page, this is because of technical difficulties beyond our control.

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Threat to criminal injuries claimants

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government has put forward cost-cutting proposals for the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board which would effectively eliminate 60 per cent of present claimants.

It is suggested that the qualifying limit for claims be raised from £400 to £1,000, which would save some £16 million a year on the £40 million annual costs.

About 24,000 of the 40,000 claimants annually, a figure expected to rise this year to 44,000, fall below the £1,000 level and would be disqualified if the proposal is adopted.

It would mean that the majority of minor injuries, a broken nose, knocked out front tooth, serious cuts and sprains, would no longer qualify. The scheme, as one official put it, would become a "super insurance bureau" for injuries such as loss of an eye or a limb, or other significant disability.

The proposal, which has gone before a Cabinet sub-committee, has been floated during discussions between departmental officials, including the Home Office, on how the board is to be put on a statutory basis.

The Government wants greater control over the scheme and its funds. Since it was introduced in 1964 the number of claimants and its costs have steadily increased.

The lower limit on compensation payable, fixed at £50 when the scheme was introduced, was set to ensure that very minor cases were excluded. It was increased to £150 in 1977 and £250 in 1981 to restore the original value of the limit, without altering the scope or purpose of the scheme.

But if the lower limit is increased without any corresponding rise in the total sum available for the board to disburse, the effect will be to curtail its scope drastically, and change its purpose to providing compensation for those who suffer personal injury as a result of crimes of violence.

Compensation is not paid unless the board is satisfied that the injury is one where the award payable, after deduction of social security benefits, would not be less than the £400 limit.

The Government intends to put the scheme on a statutory footing in the Criminal Justice Bill in the next session. At present the board makes awards on a non-statutory and ex gratia basis; under the proposals there would be a statutory right to compensation, and accountability to Parliament for the money spent.

Paying for crime, page 5

Pre-Chernobyl warning on safety

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

British engineers discovered dangerous failings in a Soviet nuclear plant identical to Chernobyl 11 years ago, it was disclosed last night.

A paper prepared by the company Babcocks Power after a visit to Soviet plants concluded that safety features

compared badly with those on Western reactors.

The company, which makes nuclear and conventional energy plant, was particularly scathing of the construction of the RBMK-type channel reactor at Leningrad, the same design as Chernobyl.

The paper, given to *The Times*, will be considered tomorrow by a House of Lords

committee examining nuclear power in the EEC.

Mr Ron Campbell, managing director of Babcocks and author of the paper, expressed alarm after his 1975 visit that the channel reactors had no pressurized containment vessels nor were there any plans to develop them.

Panic admitted, page 9
Protest thwarted, page 20

BA winter float likely

A stock market flotation for British Airways in the winter is still a strong possibility despite the recent setback in the airline's fortunes, according to its chairman, Lord King of Warminster.

Lord King announced that pretax profits in the year to March 31 rose to £183 million from £168 million the previous year, which had been

affected by the £33 million cost of settling litigation over the collapse of Laker Airways.

He said that the company might have to take tough action to cut costs, including reductions in the airline's 38,000 workforce, because of the severe downturn in North Atlantic traffic.

Recruitment cuts, page 2
Kenneth Fleet, page 21

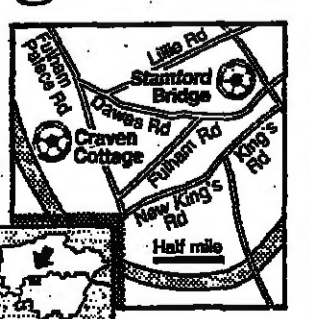
£20m merger scheme for soccer clubs

By John Goodbody

Fulham and Chelsea football clubs would share the Craven Cottage ground in a £20 million redevelopment scheme turning Chelsea's Stamford Bridge into 128 flats, 99 houses and an office block.

SE Property, which owns the Stamford Bridge ground and is a subsidiary of Marler Estates, is acquiring Fulham's Thameside Craven Cottage ground for £9 million.

Mr David Bulstrode, chairman of both companies, will become the new chairman of Third Division Fulham FC. He does not think that Mr Ken Bates, chairman of First Division Chelsea, will be able to raise £20 million, the current valuation of Stamford Bridge, when the club's lease on the ground expires in August 1989.



Mr Bulstrode said yesterday: "The lease says that we must find suitable accommodation within 15 miles if we ask Chelsea to leave. Craven Cottage clearly is suitable and is within 15 miles."

Although another clause in the lease is that Chelsea has an option to buy the ground when the lease expires, Mr Bulstrode said that, now that there was planning permission for Stamford Bridge its value was probably in excess of

£20 million. "I do not believe it would be feasible for Mr Bates to buy it from us," he said.

Mr Graham Smith, a Chelsea director, insisted that the club would not be leaving its traditional home. "Chelsea club has always been in this part of London and this is where we want to stay. It is the most fashionable part of the city and we intend to have the most fashionable club. We have a lot of plans to keep football at Stamford Bridge."

Mr Bulstrode said that in the long term he would like to see both grounds redeveloped and a purpose-built stadium for both clubs erected in West London.

Mr Bulstrode will succeed Mr Ernie Clay as chairman of Fulham FC, which has been in deep financial trouble. This season the club was relegated to the Third Division after

being forced to sell players to reduce debts. The Clay family are believed to have outstanding loans of £1.8 million.

Mr Clay had hoped to remain in charge of Fulham by redeveloping its ground which was bought from the Church Commissioners last year. But the local council rejected plans to build flats at Craven Cottage and the Clay family announced that they would have to sell the club.

Mr Bulstrode insisted that he would be taking his duties as chairman of Fulham FC seriously.

Although Fulham must be delighted at the news, Chelsea and their supporters will be aghast at the prospect of sharing the ground with traditional rivals, just as Charlton FC has been forced to double up with Crystal Palace FC at Selhurst Park since last season.

Freak storms leave havoc in their wake

Freak thunderstorms swept across Britain yesterday with flash floods causing havoc on the roads and damaging homes, businesses and schools and causing power black-outs.

In Nottinghamshire one man was killed and three injured when a car hit a tree at Abbey Bridge.

The worst affected regions were in the south-west and the Midlands, where as much as two inches of rain fell.

The AA said several roads in Avon, Somerset and Dorset were closed by floods, uprooted trees and landslides. In Derbyshire the RAC put on extra patrols to cope with the calls from stranded motorists.

The London Weather Centre predicted the storms would be gone by today.

Weather forecast, page 20

UNFAIR!

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Government urged to boost local council spending curbs

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Government's search for more effective controls over local authority capital expenditure was given added urgency by a highly critical report from Sir Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, yesterday.

Sir Gordon said that the controls had resulted in under-spending of nearly £1,000 million between 1981 and 1983, and a forecast over-spend of £1,640 million between 1984 and last April.

He said that control arrangements had failed in their primary purpose and that they had created a number of "undesirable side-effects", including the obstruction of capital projects which would more than recover costs.

The report noted that in September 1984 the Government had acknowledged "that there were serious weaknesses in the existing control arrangements" and that a Green Paper published in January, *Paying for Local*

Government, had recognized the need for fundamental change.

Sir Gordon said that one Green Paper proposal, for the imposition of external borrowing limits for local authorities, would "pose serious practical problems which would take time to resolve".

He said that the alternative control, which would apply to gross expenditure regardless of capital receipts from council house and land sales, could be implemented more quickly and that a further consultation paper was published on that scheme last February.

The report said that the use of net spending controls, in which housing sale receipts had been treated as negative expenditure, "has added greatly to the practical difficulty of exercising effective control because of the impossibility of estimating accurately in advance the capital receipts likely to accrue to local authorities".

Local income tax 'the wrong reform'

By George Hill

Replacing the rates with a local income tax would be a flawed way of reforming council finance, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday.

At a conference of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Mr Baker strongly defended the Government's preferred alternative of a community charge, which each council would set at a uniform level for all payers.

"Local income tax would be a recipe for continuing and increasing conflict between central and local government", he said.

"Any government must take a view about the acceptable level of taxation and income, and if their room for manoeuvre is constrained by the decisions of local authorities, that is a basis for conflict."

In recent months, the debate over the Government's plans to reform local government finance after the next election had moved away from retaining the present rating system, Mr Baker said.

But local income tax would resolve the mismatch between those who pay tax and those who use local services, nor eliminate the need for complicated arrangements to equalize the taxable capacity of different areas.

"Local authorities are, above all, service providers. With access to a buoyant distributive tax, more local authorities would opt for the quiet life: expansion of services as tax revenues and tax rates gradually crept up," he said.

Don is not race victim

A London University professor who claimed that his career was ruined because of his Indian origin was told by an industrial tribunal yesterday that he was not a victim of racial discrimination.

Professor Chandra Sharma alleged that the head of the applied mathematics department at Birkbeck College, Professor Ronald Tiffin, had blocked promotion from his £21,000-a-year post.

Rejecting his claim, Mr Frederick Mostyn, the tribunal chairman, said: "We find that Professor Sharma's salary reflected the constraints that the college system operated in rather than racial discrimination."

Many of the college's 28 professors were elderly and long serving, who were entitled to a higher salary than that of Professor Sharma, who is aged 52.

Britain keeps chess dominance

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

In the fifth round of the Kleinwort Grieson UK-US chess challenge, British players maintained their dominating lead over the US.

Cathy Haslinger (UK) beat Angela Chang (US); Kevin Rist (UK) lost to Alex Chang (US); while British champion Jon Speelman drew his game against US champion Lev Alburt.

The overall score, with three rounds to go is 9.5-5.5 in Britain's favour.

Meanwhile, in Basel, England's Olympic number one, Tony Miles, opened his score by drawing a complicated struggle against world champion, Gary Kasparov.

On Sunday Kasparov quickly won in the second session of the adjourned second match game. Miles had refused several opportunities in the first session to draw by perpetual check.

Kasparov arrives in London on Monday to inspect the venue for his forthcoming world championship match against former title-holder Anatoly Karpov.

Second match game
White: Miles
Black: Kasparov

1. P44 P44 2. P44 P44
3. P44 P44 4. P44 P44

5. P44 P44 6. P44 P44
7. P44 P44 8. P44 P44

9. P44 P44 10. P44 P44
11. P44 P44 12. P44 P44

13. P44 P44 14. P44 P44
15. P44 P44 16. P44 P44

17. P44 P44 18. P44 P44
19. P44 P44 20. P44 P44

21. P44 P44 22. P44 P44
23. P44 P44 24. P44 P44

25. P44 P44 26. P44 P44
27. P44 P44 28. P44 P44

29. P44 P44 30. P44 P44
31. P44 P44 32. P44 P44

Officers attack prison agreement

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs
Correspondent

A ballot to end the threat of industrial action in the prison officers' dispute may no longer be a formality as expected, after proposals to end the dispute were criticized at the Prison Officers' Association's (POA) annual conference in Folkestone, Kent, yesterday.

Officers from several prisons expressed disquiet at alleged differences with management over a POA demand for manning levels to be determined by negotiation, with prison governors having the final say.

The officers were concerned that management now intended only to consult with them. Mr Peter Taylor, of Rochester Youth Custody Centre, said: "As far as I am concerned, we have won nothing".

Mr Alan Taylor, vice chairman, said an agreement had been reached on negotiability. Concessions had been clearly defined in letters from the Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, and Sir Brian Cribben, permanent under secretary at the Home Office.

"We believe that we have got it right. We believe that the form of words between the Prison Department and the association genuinely provides for a procedure where disputes can be dealt with," he said.

It had been decided that, in the event of a continuing dispute, management would have the right to manage and the association would have the right to adopt its own stance.

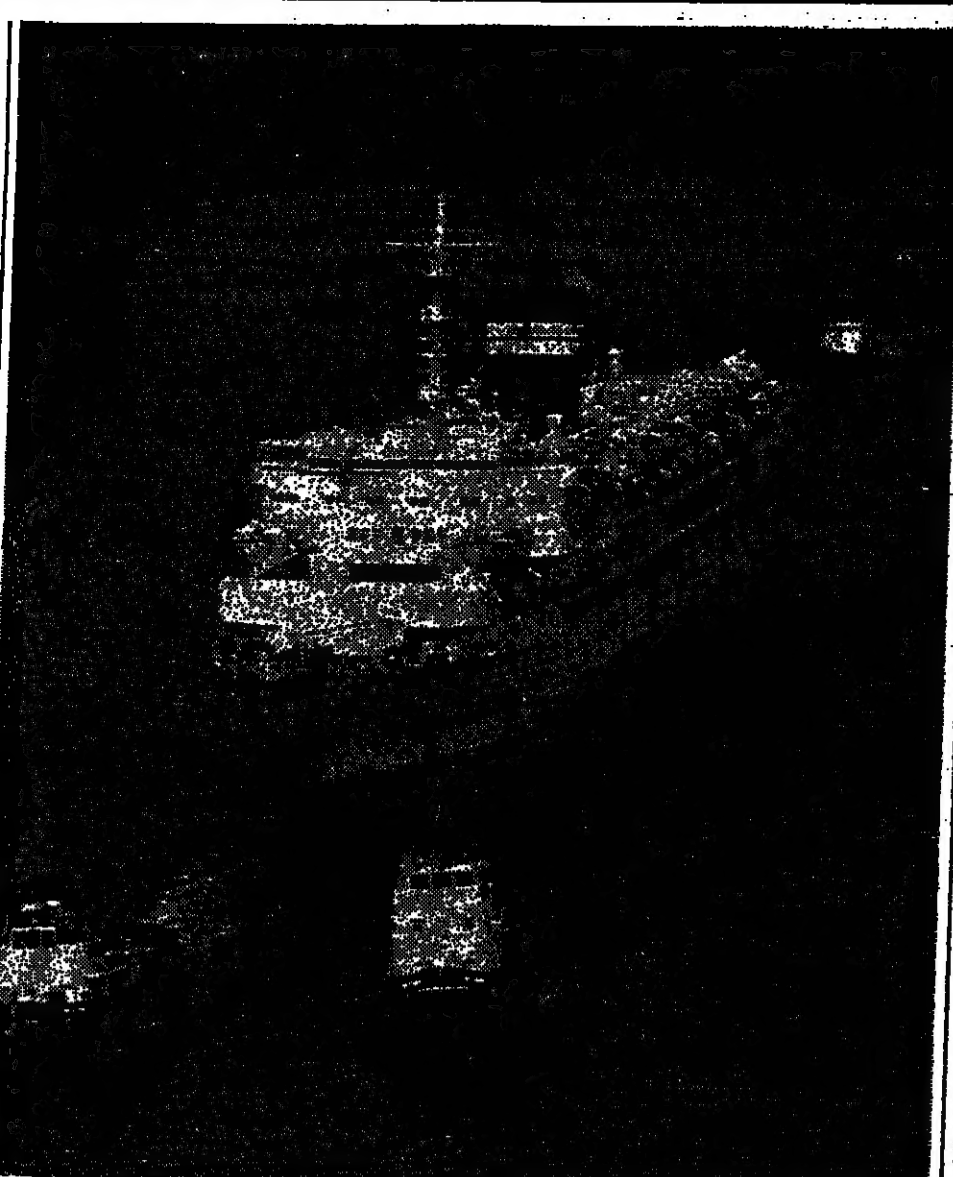
Association leaders are recommending to their members the formal removal of the threat of industrial action.

There was strong criticism of the Government for allegedly failing to react properly to the crisis in the prisons, and for indulging in "devious tactics" against prison officers. In their first concerted response to the riots and the dispute, the officers were told that warnings of trouble had been given at Northey prison, Bexhill, East Sussex, long before it became the worst disaster in the system.

Mr Eric Spiers, secretary of the East Sussex branch of the POA, said: "We have had fires, disruptions, drug abuse and horrific violence against prisoners for years. The top had to come off."

Mr Mal Thomas, assistant secretary, criticized a "propaganda and smear" campaign by the Prison Department in holding unattributable press conferences. "We were accused of operating restrictive practices. Apart from being untrue that is something that has never been put to us by the Prison Department."

"We cannot be reinstated because we have a workforce here which is sufficient for our needs. They have been immensely loyal and we have no intention whatsoever of getting rid of any of them to make way for other people."



The Triton, better known as the SS Uganda, which was used as a hospital in the Falklands campaign and by thousands of children on educational cruises, being towed down the River Fal yesterday on her final voyage to Taiwan where she will be broken up for scrap.

Sogat militants in Wapping jobs call

Chances of a settlement in the Wapping dispute look increasingly likely to founder on the issue of reinstatement of workers dismissed by News International, its management said yesterday.

It became clear at Monday's mass meeting of dismissed printworkers belonging to the printing union Sogat '82 that many union members will not be satisfied with financial compensation and will settle for nothing less than reinstatement in their former jobs.

But in the wake of the meeting Mr Arthur Britten, News International's Director of Corporate Relations, repeated yesterday the company's stated position that large-scale reinstatement was not going to be offered.

"We have made it absolutely clear already that there is simply no question of jobs at Wapping on a large scale for the workers who were dismissed."

"They cannot be reinstated because we have a workforce here which is sufficient for our needs. They have been immensely loyal and we have no intention whatsoever of getting rid of any of them to make way for other people."

Inaugural flight for Hawk 200

British Aerospace's Hawk 200, the single-seat adaptation of the two-seat Hawk trainer used by the Royal Air Force, flew for the first time on Monday evening.

The one-hour-eighteen-minute flight from Dunsfold, Surrey, piloted by BA chief test pilot, Mr Mike Snelling, was brought forward by a day because of a poor weather forecast. It was said to have been a complete success.

The Hawk 200, a subsonic fighter powered by a Rolls Royce Adour engine, has been introduced specifically for overseas sales. The removal of the second man from the cockpit has allowed the inclusion of more equipment and the installation of a high velocity 25mm Aden gun.

It is claimed that, at a relatively low cost, the Hawk 200 will be able to carry a substantial weapons load, including advanced missiles such as the Sea Eagle, or the Sidewinder for air-to-air combat, and remain on patrol for up to four hours.

The plan to introduce the Hawk 200 was revealed at the 1985 Farnborough Air Show.

BR cuts 6,000 jobs Echoes of glorious past fail to mask economic realities

By Peter Davenport

By a cruel irony the reminders of Doncaster's glorious past in railway history were all around on the very day that British rail announced its job cuts.

In the paint shop at the engineering works, known locally simply as 'The Plant', workmen were preparing to restore perhaps the world's most famous steam engine: the record-breaking Mallard, before it goes on permanent exhibition at the National Railway Museum in York. The engine was built in Doncaster in 1938.

Elsewhere in the town yesterday a firm of local auctioneers were selling off around 100 lots of historic railway models, part of the estate left by a local collector. The sale attracted several hundred bidders, including some from Europe, and realised more than £20,000, much higher than expected.

But it was the harsher world of real railways that was the centre of concern yesterday. Of the job cuts announced by BR, around 1,500 are to come at Doncaster out of an existing workforce of 3,100. Earlier this year, BR also announced 350 redundancies at its works in the town, due to come into effect in August.

Although the cuts were not as severe as some union leaders had feared, with predictions ranging up to 2,000, Mr Wills Proudfoot, the NUR area officer, was in no doubt about the message behind the announcement. "The figures together mean that the workforce would have been cut by more than half in less than a year. It is simply staggering down for total closure which I believe will come in two or three years. It is a sad day for the town."

Mr Brian Day, the area officer of the engineering union, AEU, with members in the works, called the decision "political malice". He said that the Government were permitting job losses in traditional Labour areas knowing they had few votes to lose.

Doncaster became a railway town when the former Great Northern Railway transferred its main engineering works from Boston in Lincolnshire in 1853. The first steam locomotive was built in 1867 and when the last was run out of the sheds in 1957 the works had produced a total of 2,200 engines, among them the A4 Mallard and its equally famous cousin, the A3 Flying Scotsman.

At its height the works employed over 7,000 men but in the past 20 years its main role has been in the repair of rolling stock, although it has continued to produce a small number of diesel locomotives.

Many of the workers who left the plant yesterday were bewildered at the reasons for the cuts, arguing that their works were competitive and profitable. Mr Mick Cahill, an NUR branch officer, said that last year the entire workforce were given a video presentation extolling the bright future for the works.

"We were told we were making a profit of £2.5 million. Admittedly, there had been investment of £60 million but surely making £2.5 million a year makes more sense than putting all these people on the dole."

There will be little opportunity for those who lose their jobs to find new work. Unemployment in the town, which has a population of 289,000 has soared by 5 per cent in the last year and now stands at 21 per cent. In the local job centre yesterday there were just eight vacancies advertised for engineers.

The local Labour council is planning its hopes on revitalizing the job market by attracting small businesses.

Yesterday the Labour council's leader, Mr Gordon Gallimore, was asked what the future held if the scheme was not successful. "In ten years there won't be a Doncaster," he said.



Scottish works may shed 1,100 Safety role on trains rejected

By Ronald Faux

The workforce at the Springburn works of British Rail Engineering (BRE) in Glasgow is to be cut from 1,300 to at most 200 by 1989. Six other smaller railway workshops elsewhere in Scotland will be downgraded or closed.

Scotland will bear many of the redundancies in the engineering works announced yesterday and Scot Rail said that the maintenance strategy in Scotland would result in fewer than 100 jobs at engineering works.

Although the news of redundancies had been expected after British Rail management announced that there would be reductions leading to a workforce of 400 at Springburn by March next year, the further reappraisal by Scot Rail, the works' new owner, more than halves that figure.

Mr George Dyce, secretary of the Springburn works committee, said the announcement could mean virtual closure. Already 1,200 men had gone from the locomotive works, and he believed the place would not be viable. He said men were prepared to fight for their jobs.

Both British Rail and the Department of Transport yesterday rejected a role for the Department's Railway Inspectorate in devising safety rules for the operation of one-man trains.

That means British Rail will almost certainly press on with the introduction of single-manning in spite of a recommendation on Monday by the management/union Railway Staff National Tribunal under Lord MacArthur that the advice of the Department's inspectorate should be sought on the safety aspect of single-manning.

British Rail said it was totally inappropriate to refer to another body safety matters which were placed firmly in its hands by the 1962 Transport Act.

According to British Rail, 80 per cent of trains were already single-manned, but that still left about 3,000 a day that were not, and it could make important savings by extending single-manning to perhaps a third of those.

That did not include high-speed trains and certain freight trains where a second pair of eyes was needed.

Mr Neil Kinnock said yesterday. The promise came when he met nearly 30 Scottish miners who have all been judged unfairly dismissed but refused re-employment by the coal board.

The National Union of Mineworkers could soon regain control of its £8.5 million funds seized by the High Court during the pit strike. Mr Justice Mervyn Davies, who appointed a Receiver to control the funds in November 1984, said that he was satisfied that after the appointment of new trustees the union's property would be in safe and capable hands.

But because a number of matters in the receivership were still to be settled and a way of continuing the breach of trust action against miners' leaders had to be found, he would adjourn the matter.

£24,200 record for doll

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A German doll of 1909 dressed like a nurse in a blue and white striped dress and pinafore set an auction price record for a doll when it sold for £24,200 (estimate £10,000 - £15,000) at Sotheby's yesterday.

Only exceptional rarities from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have reached that kind of price before.

The doll is the product of one of the best known German factories, Kammer and Reinhardt, and it is one of the rarest moulds used by the factory. It was bought by an unnamed private collector.

Another attraction of the sale was a group of evening gowns by top French designers of the 1920s and 1930s and consigned to Sotheby's for sale.

The top price was £4,620 (estimate £1,500 - £2,000) for a beaded *crêpe-de-chine* cocktail dress by Jean Patou dating from about 1928-35. It was bought back by Patou.

A group of 31 dolls dressed by leading British designers in 1984 in aid of the Save the Children Fund were sold for a total of £2,154. Lurking in a provincial sale in Avanches in Northern France at the weekend was one of the most important medieval illuminated manuscripts seen on the market in recent years.

It was sold to a French private collector for 7.8 million francs (£709,091). It is believed to originate from the Lyons-Solissons area of northern France and the magnificent historiated initials show a Byzantine influence which reached the French ateliers via England.

Its style is similar to that of the psalter preserved in the Chantilly museum which belonged to Queen Ingeburge, wife of King Philippe-Auguste. The sale was handled by the local auctioneer Pierre Poulain.

Sotheby's sale of Chinese porcelain in Hong Kong yesterday totalled £1.8 million with 12 per cent left unsold.

Libya raid forces BA to cut back

By Michael Bailly, Transport Editor

British Airways have rescheduled services and cancelled recruitment of 1,500 staff after a sharp drop in traffic in the wake of the bombing of Libya.

Cuts in permanent staff, which totals 38,000, could follow if traffic fails to pick later this month, Lord King of Warton, the airline's chairman, said yesterday.

At the same time falling revenue and profits could prevent the flotation of the airline by reducing its market price to a level below which the sale is not worthwhile. Earlier estimates of a market price up to £1,200 million could fall to £500 million - £700 million, against present borrowings of £379 million, if traffic fails to pick up.

On the North Atlantic route, which accounts for about £700 million a year, a quarter of revenue cancellations exceeded bookings by 27,000 in the first week after the bombing of Libya, Mr Colin Marshall, chief executive said yesterday. While that had recovered to a net gain of 34,000 bookings last week, the figure was still well below the 50,000 usual at this time of year.

Staff and other economies are being linked with a new sales campaign launched in the United States yesterday, and no decisions on redundancies will be taken until the results are seen in about a fortnight.

Lord King, commenting on the traffic drop, said: "We shall take care not to over-react, but at the same time it is important that we do not under-react to the present particularly difficult market conditions."

"These result substantially from the views being given to the American people by the American media about the hazards of travelling to the United Kingdom and Europe."

On privatization, Lord King said that it was a political decision to sell the airline, and no one had said at what price. "The sale will go ahead, and then we'll see what the price is."

He announced pre-tax profits up to £183 million last year, from £168 million.

Stalemate on Tunnel Bill
The future of the Channel Tunnel project is still in the balance as the Bill faces further obstacles in Parliament (Sheila Gunn writes).

Yesterday the Standing Orders Select Committee had to decide if special dispensation should be given for its go ahead. But the five Conservative and five Labour members were divided equally, and Mr Harold Walker, the chairman, a Labour MP, and deputy Speaker, refused to use his casting vote.

A special motion will now go to the Commons so that MPs can decide if the Bill should carry on.

Mr John East, chief executive of the English Tourist Board, said yesterday that terrorist threats had caused no more than a "hiccup" in the growth of Britain's booming tourist industry.

British Airways Traffic
Paying passengers over 15 months
1.7
1.6
1.5
1.4
1.3
1.2
1.1
1.0
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Employee resistance to forced moves by company 'increasing'

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Employees are becoming more resistant to being moved by their companies from one area to another, largely because of family pressures, according to a survey carried out by one of the largest relocation organizations, Merrill Lynch Relocation Management International.

The survey among companies from the "Times 1000" showed that in 1985 about 32,000 employees were moved within the UK, an increase of 7 per cent on 30,000 in 1984 and up 28 per cent from 25,000 in 1983. The main reason for moving staff is promotion, given as the reason by 34 per cent of companies, while 32 per cent said it was to fill a post requiring particular skills and 26 per cent said it was to develop the skills and career of employees.

Despite these reasons, 21 per cent of companies said the level of resistance to moving among employees increased during 1985, and was particularly evident in the banking and finance sector (32 per cent).

The main cause of resistance was the children's schooling (38 per cent of companies explained), but there are now two other reasons which are causing concern.

One is the increasing problem posed by the working wife or husband of the employee to be moved which affected 37 per cent, and which Merrill Lynch say is likely to be a continuing difficulty as both partners work either because they need two pay packets or because both are pursuing careers.

The next problem is the housing cost differential between north and south, or more specifically between the rest of Britain and London and the south-east.

About 29 per cent reported that as their reason for resistance, followed by 22 per cent complaining about the disruption of life caused by a move.

Companies continue to undervalue the cost of relocating their staff. While Merrill Lynch estimate the cost at around £10,000, the average given by companies as £6,100, slightly higher than last year's estimate of £5,700. The undervaluing is thought to be the result of underestimating or ignoring the cost of bridging finance, one of the main costs of a move.

Despite this falling, more companies are offering assistance with bridging loans. Only 17 per cent of companies are offering no help, compared with 24 per cent in 1985, and time limits for loans have become more generous, with 28 per cent of companies setting no time limit.

Merrill Lynch say the reason for these policies may be the lack of knowledge of bridging finance costs. While companies gave reasonably accurate and consistent estimates of the cost of removals, disturbance allowances and temporary accommodation, almost half (45 per cent) did not know the cost of bridging finance.

There has also been a drop in the number of companies helping employees to look for a home in the new location.

'Racist' teacher may lose job

By Tim Jones

A teacher at a multicultural educational centre will learn today whether he is to lose his job for allegedly inciting racial tension in an article for the right-wing literary magazine, *Salisbury Review*.

Mr Jonathan Savery, aged 37, a teacher at the Avon Multicultural Education Centre at Bristol, denies he is racist.

Mr Savery, who married a West Indian woman and has taught children from ethnic

minorities for 13 years, seems set to become embroiled in a controversy similar to that which caused Mr Ray Honeyford, a headmaster in Bradford, to seek early retirement. Mr Honeyford had also expressed his views on multicultural education in the same journal.

In his article, Mr Savery argued that anti-racism was the new witchcraft of the left. He wrote: "The anti-racists' apparent interest in education rarely seems to extend beyond the stage of parading the

under-achievement of certain groups as "proof" of racism. "Indeed their interest in pupils' schooling seems a mere contrivance. For their true concerns are political rather than pedagogical."

The campaign against Mr Savery has been led by Mr Charanjit Singh, a teacher of Sikh studies at the centre, who said that Mr Savery symbolized a racist backlash.

A decision on Mr Savery's future in his £9,000 a year post will be taken by a disciplinary panel of Avon Council.



Donna McMullins, aged 15, from Clapton Girls School, Hackney, east London, trying out an Elektrike yesterday. Schools are being challenged to make the £15 alternative CS from other people's cast-offs such as wheels, a battery and boards (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Brighton bomb trial

Hotel bomb 'part of cache'

A cache of arms and bomb-making equipment seized last year in Glasgow was "one of the most significant and deadly collections of terrorist equipment ever discovered in Great Britain", a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Alan Feraday, from the Royal Armaments Research and Development Establishment, said there was sufficient material in the cache, found in a cellar at James Gray Street, to make at least 24 bombs, in addition to the one already planted at the Rubens Hotel near Buckingham Palace.

Mr Feraday, who has more than 30 years' experience of explosives, said that the Rubens Hotel bomb, defused by police in June last year, clearly came from the Glasgow cache.

The prosecution claims the device was set to detonate on July 29. The 3lb 9oz bomb, packed in a yellow plastic lunch box, had two separate booby trap devices.

The first was a mercury tilt switch.

The prosecution claims that it was one of 16 bombs which the five accused, Patrick Magee, aged 35, Gerard McDonnell, aged 34, Peter

Sherry, aged 30, Martina Anderson, aged 23, and Ella O'Dwyer, aged 26, were planning to explode in London and 12 seaside resorts last year.

Mr Magee alone is accused of planting the bomb that exploded at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, during the 1984 Conservative party conference and with the murder of the five people who died.

All five have pleaded not guilty.

The hearing continues today.

Sisters 'suffered violent onslaught'

Two sisters suffered "appalling injuries" from a whip or belt and cigarette burns and had marks covering their bodies as if they had been beaten with a hairbrush, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mrs Patricia May, for the prosecution, said the sisters, aged 11 and 8, who were ordered not to be identified, had been subjected to "an onslaught of uncontrolled beatings". The girl's father, a builder aged 29, and the woman he lived with, aged 28, of Croydon, south London, denied a total of 12 charges of child cruelty and causing grievous bodily harm and injury to the sisters between January and October last year.

The elder sister told the recorder, Mr Robert Harman, QC, yesterday that her mother had beaten her with a belt and her father had hit her with a wire skipping rope.

The girl said her mother had beaten her because "my little brother used to tell lies on me to my mum. He said I did things when I didn't. I told her I didn't, but she didn't believe me and she used to beat me."

Mrs May told the court that the girls had suffered "appalling injuries", possibly because they were "made scapegoats for their far more indulged younger brother whose word was being accepted by the parents without any proper thought or investigation".

She said it was significant that doctors had found no injuries on the boy, aged five.

Although the sisters were always neatly dressed, staff at their school noticed their uniforms covered all their limbs.

The first time the elder girl wore physical education clothes her teachers had noticed scars on her arms and legs and alerted the social services.

The hearing continues today.

Portfolio Gold

The Portfolio Gold daily £4,000 prize was won outright yesterday by a woman physiotherapist in a Scottish hospital.

Mrs Thelma Thomson, aged 45, of Perth Road, Tayside, is a physiotherapist at the Dunfermline and West Fife hospital.

She has been a reader of *The Times* for five years, but only began playing the competition two weeks ago. She plans to use her winnings cautiously and may invest the money.

"With two children to put through school you need every penny you can get, but I never thought the money would come this way," Mrs Thomson said.

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Test tube triplets born

Test tube triplets, two girls and a boy, were born by Caesarean section in Nottingham City Hospital yesterday. The mother, who does not want to be named, and the babies were said to be fine.

The birth was the first success for the test tube baby unit at the private Park Hospital, Arnold, Nottingham, which opened nine months ago.

Mayor stays

The controlling Labour group on Bradford council changed its mind at the eleventh hour yesterday and agreed not to abolish the office of lord mayor.

Stonehenge pop organizers banned

The Stonehenge mid-summer pop festival was effectively banned by the High Court yesterday when a judge ordered the organizers to stay away.

Judge John Newey, QC, granted 25 landowners injunctions against 46 named people, banning them from going within four miles of Stonehenge.

Afterwards a lawyer for the landowners said the effect of the injunctions made against the "nucleus" of intending festival-goers would be to ban the festival, planned for June 21.

English Heritage, the government body which looks after the ancient monument, with the National Trust and the other landowners, sought the injunctions in an attempt to prevent last year's violent clashes between the police and the hippy "peace convoy".

The judge said the last festival to be held at Stonehenge, in 1984, "seriously interfered with the happiness of many local people" and caused damage, loss, expense and anxiety in the area.

But he added: "It is unfortunate that, for those who gain pleasure from attending pop festivals, there is no properly equipped site available on which an ordinary festival could be held".



Tim Sebastian, a Druid, wearing his insignia for the court hearing.

See the world unemployed young told

Unemployed youngsters were yesterday offered words of advice: "Get on your bike—a bus, a train or even your own two feet— and see the world."

The suggestion came from some of Britain's top travellers who were presented with awards by the Duchess of Gloucester at the Savoy Hotel.

The three who followed Captain Scott's footsteps to the South Pole, Mr Robert Swan, aged 28 from Co Durham, Mr Roger Mear, aged 35, of Birmingham, and Mr Garth Wood, aged 33, who now lives in Canada, were named Travellers of the Year.

Scots church reverses vote on abortion

Abortions should be allowed when pregnancy might cause physical or psychological harm to the mother, the Church of Scotland's General Assembly decided yesterday.

The ministers voted by a big majority to relax their strong anti-abortion stand of last year after a heated debate at the assembly in Edinburgh.

Meanwhile, a survey, published in the report to the assembly, showed more Church of Scotland members declaring themselves to be Conservatives than any other church group. More than 45 per cent voted Tory.

Computer stress link warning

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Young computer professionals are prime candidates for stress-related diseases such as hypertension, a university professor claims.

The competitive demands of the computer industry are exerting heavy pressures on those who design, market and manufacture computers, Professor Cary Cooper, of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), says.

He and Mr Howard Kahn have just completed a review of the research conducted on stress in the industry.

Professor Cooper believes that individuals who work in the industry follow Type A, or coronary-prone, behaviour. They are highly motivated, aggressive, smoke and drink too much and eat the wrong foods. Computer users are being subjected to stress also.

Computer casualties show classic signs of stress: apathy, bad timekeeping, heavy smoking and drinking. If the stress and the habits persist serious illnesses, such as heart disease, can result. Many of these effects are not detectable because the industry is young, as are the people who work in it.

Killing charge

Keith Evans, aged 18, of Haywards Heath, West Sussex, was remanded in custody until May 28 by the town's magistrates yesterday, charged with murdering Stuart Sparksman, aged 11, whose body was found at Catts Wood near by on Thursday last week.

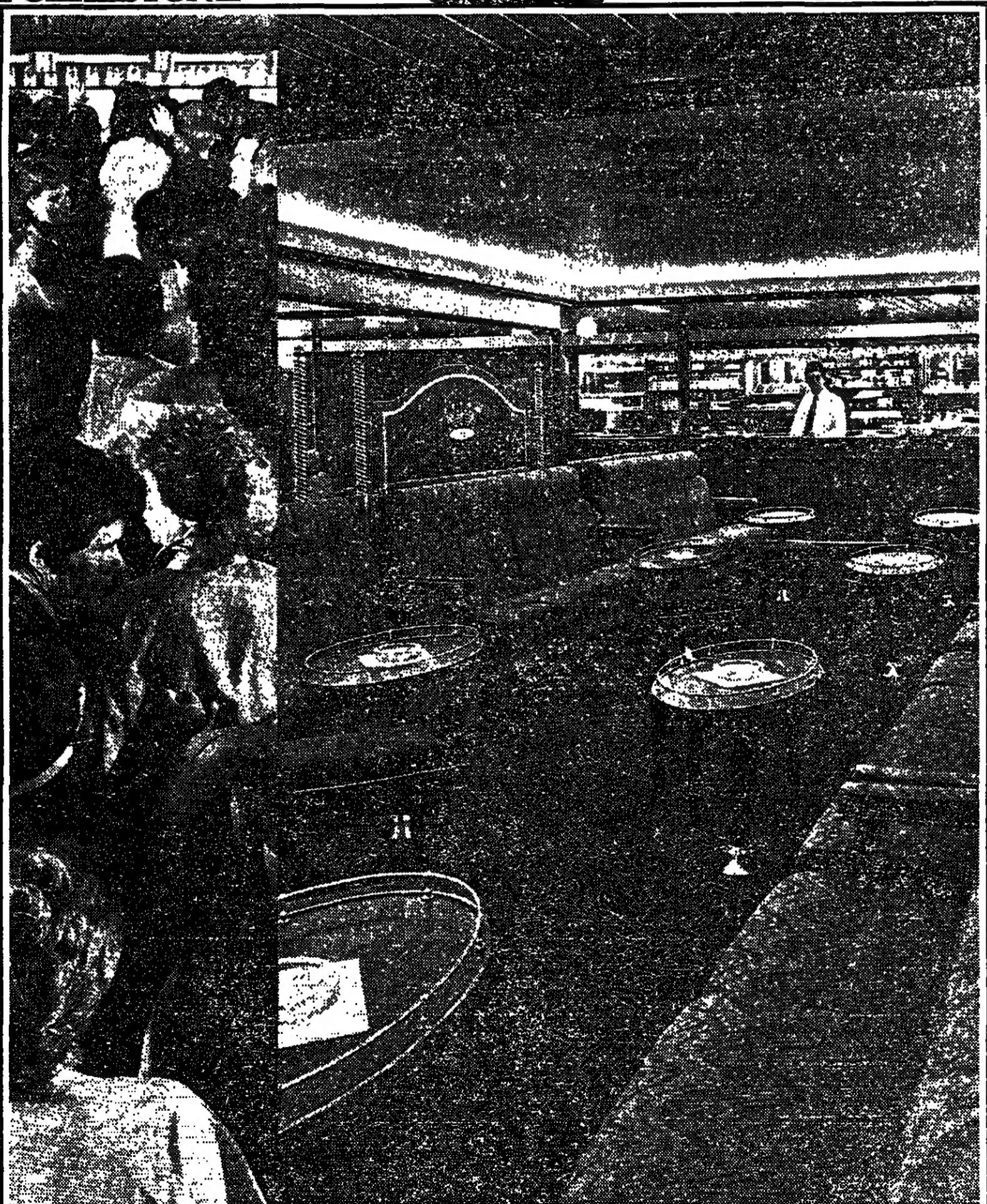
Fly emergency

An infestation of flies has closed a £1 million operating suite at the King Edward VII Hospital, Sheffield, Yorkshire. Two 30-bed wards have been temporarily closed and 110 orthopaedic operations have been cancelled.

Armour stolen

A Civil War suit of armour, commemorating the royalist victory at Cropredy Bridge in 1644, has been stolen from the parish church at Cropredy, Oxfordshire.

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WERE FLEETS AHEAD.

Royalty in television ratings battle

Royalty and the World Cup soccer finals in Mexico highlight the ITV summer schedule, announced yesterday.

As well as the wedding of Prince Andrew and Miss Sarah Ferguson in Westminster Abbey on July 23, ITV will screen a full-length tribute to the Queen in *Sixty Glorious Years*, presented by Sir Alastair Burnet.

Independent Television News will also present a portrait of the prince and his fiancée, and London Weekend Television will screen *A Royal Day*, which looked at the wedding of Wales five years ago, for a second time.

BBC television will reply with the most ambitious summer programming so far by its music and arts department, including an exclusive *Omni-bus* film of the Bolshoi Ballet in Moscow.

"This is a tremendous scoop because it is the first time that a Western crew has had such access to the Bolshoi Ballet", Mr Alan Yentob, BBC Television's head of music and arts, said.

BBC2 will also cover the Bath Festival in what is hoped will be the first of annual visits to British arts events. Five of the six programmes will be broadcast simultaneously with Radio 3.

Music programmes include the world premiere of Peter Maxwell Davies's violin concerto, played by Isaac Stern, a royal gala concert with the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Simon Rattle, and a "Liszt Week"

with Alfred Brendel, Pierre Boulez and Daniel Barenboim.

The summer's dance schedule also includes a four-part series on modern choreographers from the London School of Contemporary Dance.

In contrast, the football personalities Jimmy Greaves, Kevin Keegan and Brian Clough will head ITV's team providing more than 70 hours of commentary and analysis on the World Cup finals.

● BBC Television defeated ITV in a fight for FA Cup final viewers. Figures released by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board yesterday showed that the BBC attracted 8.8 million viewers, compared with 4.7 million for ITV.

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Aftermath of the South African raids

Rand falls as domestic and international reaction hits Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The adverse domestic and international reaction to South Africa's attacks on neighbouring countries yesterday hit the value of the rand, which fell 5 per cent against the US dollar before recovering with Reserve Bank support.

Exchange dealers said the nervous market reflected the fears of businessmen and investors that recent positive political initiatives had been scuppered by the attacks, and that the chances of full-scale economic sanctions now being imposed on South Africa were much greater.

There has been widespread condemnation here of the South African raids on alleged African National Congress (ANC) targets in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. The only wholehearted support has come from extreme right-wing white political parties.

Some 4,000 students, half of them black and half white, gathered at lunchtime in a

sports hall on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand to hear speeches condemning the raids, and calling for the release of the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

"We must tell the white people here and the Government that the ANC is not in Gaborone, Harare, or Lusaka. It is in your kitchens, your offices and your factories," Mr Aubrey Mokoena, the chairman of the Release Mandela Committee, declared.

Before the meeting 13 students were arrested after clashes with the police. About 800, mainly black students, sat at and then chased a group of uniformed policemen, including several senior officers, off the campus.

The South African raids appeared to have achieved very little in military terms, and many observers here see them as having been intended mainly to impress domestic right-wing opinion which ac-

cuses the Government of making too many concessions to black demands.

Tomorrow, Mr R. F. "Pik" Botha, the Foreign Minister, is due to speak at a National Party meeting in Pietersburg where Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, the leader of the extremist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), will also be holding a meeting.

The two meetings have acquired the status of a gladiatorial contest, with the AWB promising to disrupt and completely overshadow the Foreign Minister's rally.

GENEVA: "Maybe we are much, much closer to a blood-bath in South Africa than we have ever been before," Dr Alan Boesak, President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and a leading member of the United Democratic Front, said yesterday (Alan MacGregor writes). He believed the raids "have pushed us to the very precipice".



Footballers from the local team in Pachuca, Mexico, lying on the ground after police used tear gas to break up riots which followed the final match of the season. Trouble began after Pachuca missed promotion for the third successive year.

EPG says it will not give up

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Members of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group tried yesterday to breathe new life into the dying embers of their South African peace mission, saying that they would "persist until we know there is no hope".

But though Mr Malcolm Fraser and General Olusegun Obasanjo, the co-chairmen, insisted that their mission was not dead, they did acknowledge that South Africa's raids had struck a serious blow to their efforts.

"I won't say it is dead and buried yet," remarked General Obasanjo, a former Nigerian head of state, soon after arriving in London in the wake of the curtailment of the seven-member group's visit to southern Africa. "The chances are not high, but the mission is not dead."

Before leaving Cape Town on Monday the group met eight South African Cabinet ministers and presented the reactions of the African National Congress (ANC) to their peace plan.

"The hall is now in the South Africans' court," said Lord Barber, a former Chancellor and Britain's nominee in the group. "Our role is not over unless the South African Government so decides."

Husain demands report on riot deaths at university

From Robert Fisk, Irbid, northern Jordan

The Jordanian security authorities are drawing up a report for King Husain on why their own riot police stormed into one of the country's largest universities at Irbid, provoking a mass panic in which three students died and more than 60 others were injured.

Doctors and university teachers confirmed to *The Times* yesterday that two girls — one of them physically handicapped — and a male student died at Yarmouk University in Irbid, apparently crushed to death in the panic when riot police with clubs entered the campus a week ago.

At least 60 of the students were taken by ambulances to the Princess Basma Hospital, many of them — according to the director, Dr Abdul Hasez Monami — bearing the marks of beatings.

Jordan is not a country whose universities are in turmoil, nor has student violence ever been a threat to King Husain.

There has been trouble at Irbid before — over vacation tuition fees and, briefly, in opposition to America's air raids on Libya — but on Wednesday night last week, the security police appear to have grossly over-reacted to a comparatively peaceful student protest.

Many of the student body are Palestinians like Maha Kassein, the young physics undergraduate from Kuwait who was one of the dead.

King Husain has taken a personal interest in the events at Irbid, and has ordered the university to reopen this Saturday for its end-of-term examinations.

Exactly what happened a week ago is still in dispute. There had been a number of demonstrations — by perhaps no more than 800 students — who were angry at the expulsion of five undergraduates.

On Thursday last week, two of Irbid's leading figures — the mayor, Mr Abdul-Razak Tbeishat, and a local deputy sympathetic to the Muslim Brotherhood, Dr Ahmed Kofahi, were asked to negotiate with student leaders.

But some male students feared that if they left the

campus, they would not be permitted to return for their exams. They stayed in the university, and just before midnight on Thursday night, the security police fired machine-guns into the air outside the gates, and then ran into the campus.

According to one student, the girls stood in a circle round the men to protect them along a road leading from the university canteen, and the police began by batoning the women.

According to Dr Elias Beidom, assistant to the university principal, one of his biology students, Marawa Tabba, "had difficulty in walking fast because she was handicapped, a hunchback and very small". Two hours later, Marawa's body was taken to the Eidom military hospital.

At the Princess Basma hospital, Dr Monami says he received two corpses, that of Maha Kassein and of Mohamed Hamdan, whose home was in Jerusalem. "They really had no visible marks on them," he said yesterday.

"Of the 60 students brought to our hospital, three had fractures in their hands, others had bruises due to being beaten or falling down."

The police say that their own men suffered 17 injured.



Close call for Dutch coalition, say polls

Amsterdam — Final opinion polls for today's Dutch parliamentary elections show that the ruling centre-right coalition of Christian Democrats and conservative Liberals led by Mr Ruud Lubbers might lose its majority in the 150-seat lower house, winning not more than 73 seats (Robert Schuil writes).

The coalition may just win three residual seats — divided among the largest parties from votes for small parties who win no seats — to take a one-seat majority. But Labour is expected to be the moral victor, with the polls predicting a seven seat gain to 54 seats.

Gulf wrangle settled

Bahrain (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia, mediating in a territorial wrangle between Bahrain and Qatar, says both countries have agreed to resolve the dispute on the basis of proposals presented by King Fahd.

The dispute flared last month when Qatar sent troops to occupy a reef midway between the two Gulf emirates and seized 30 foreign workers, including two Britons.

Soviet envoy

Moscow — Mr Yuri Dubinin, a former ambassador to Spain, has been named the Soviet Union's new ambassador to the United States.

Flying blind

Youngstown, Ohio, (AFP) — A blind passenger seated near the emergency exit of a light aircraft claimed she was being discriminated against when asked to change places. After hours of argument the flight was cancelled.

Six held

Manila (Reuters) — Police arrested six people for questioning about the murder of the head of a union that recently staged a 10-day strike at a US base in the northern Philippines.

Liberal leader

Rome (Reuters) — The Italian Industry Minister, Signor Renato Altissimo, aged 46, has been elected leader of the Italian Liberal Party, one of five in the governing coalition.

US may recall its envoy

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Reagan Administration, outraged by the South African raids, is considering recalling Mr Herman Nickel, the US Ambassador in Pretoria, for consultations.

Administration officials said further steps were under consideration, but they ruled out any major economic sanctions, which they said punished the very people — the black majority — the United States was trying to help.

In June the Administration recalled Mr Nickel for three months in protest at a similar raid in Botswana and an attack on an oil installation in northern Angola.

Mr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, summoned Mr Andre Kilian, Minister at the South African Embassy, to lodge a formal protest.

Community leads condemnations

By Our Foreign Staff

The European Community's executive Commission yesterday joined worldwide condemnation of South African raids in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe and hinted the Community might consider economic sanctions on Pretoria.

The raids, against alleged bases of the outlawed African National Congress fighting the Pretoria regime, were condemned by two Commissioners, Signor Lorenzo Natali and Mr Willy de Clercq.

They said that South Africa's actions would be examined in the light of Community moves last year aimed at persuading Pretoria to end apartheid, which fell short of demands for economic sanctions, mainly due to opposition in London and Bonn.

Mr Abdou Diouf, the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity said, the raids were "state terrorism" and

called on the United Nations to enforce mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Mr Diouf said that the attacks would show the "real face of the hated (South African) regime" to those who still felt apartheid, the policy of racial segregation, could be reformed. He said the raids were deliberate terrorist acts.

The Soviet Union issued a fresh denunciation, suggesting that the attacks were inspired by recent US and Israeli military action in the Middle East.

All sides of the federal parliament in Australia joined in unequivocal condemnation of the raids.

China condemned South Africa and said the black peoples of South Africa were certain to win the final victory no matter what the white minority did.



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Colombo army forced to halt drive against Tamil rebels

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

Sri Lankan armed forces yesterday halted their advance along the trunk roads in the Northern Province after four days of fighting Tamil guerrillas, a decision called a temporary setback by a military spokesman.

Major Batasuriya told journalists in Colombo that the troops had achieved limited objectives in the three-pronged advance along the main roads to Jaffna.

He said "air cover" had been used on Monday to attack "terrorists" firing at the main army camp at the Jaffna fort but denied that dozens of

civilians had died and that hundreds had been injured in the bombing and strafing. Six guerrillas had been killed.

Troops who went from Elephant Pass — the causeway linking the Jaffna Peninsula to the mainland — to Palesi en route to Jaffna 30 miles away returned to the Elephant Pass camp, he said. The rebels were based in about 40 camps, and roads could not be cleared because of "terrorist" activities and because the Army did not want too many civilian casualties.

It was the first time since June 18 last year, when a brief ceasefire began, that the Army had tried to use the roads for a troop turnaround. For the past year, aircraft had been used.

Major Batasuriya said the perimeter of Palesi airport in Jaffna had been cleared to prevent rebel light-mortar attacks. Troops had set up temporary bases en route to Kays and Velvetthurai in the Jaffna district, that could be used as springboards for further operations.



Jail head arrested over cell interview

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The governor of one of Spain's main military prisons is under 10 days house arrest for letting an inmate give extensive telephone interviews from his cell while detained on government orders for alleged extreme right-wing plotting.

Colonel Juan Narciso Prat, who has not been dismissed, runs the Alcala jail near here, where some of the principal figures found guilty in the 1981 coup attempt are serving their sentences.

A month ago the governor of Girona military prison was dismissed for inviting a prisoner, former Colonel Antonio Tejero, to a Good Friday celebration dinner. Tejero, who stormed parliament at gunpoint in that attempt, is serving a 30-year sentence.

This time the Alcala governor allowed a Madrid radio

station to telephone Colonel Carlos Meer.

It later broadcast, at peak listening time, the colonel's answer to government accusations that he had visited Tripoli earlier this year and asked Colonel Gadhafi for money to launch a new extreme right-wing movement in Spain.

Colonel Meer, who was arrested on May 9, has so far only been charged by the military investigating magistrate with going absent without leave. But on the radio he admitted asking Colonel Gadhafi for money.

ANKARA: Ali al-Zayyani, the Libyan consul in Istanbul, has been indicted for alleged involvement in a plot to bomb a US officers' club in Ankara, Mr. Utku Coskun, a prosecutor, said (Reuters reports).



President Alfonsín of Argentina leaving his plane in Cordoba. A bomb was later defused near where he addressed officers.

Alfonsín in army bomb alert

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — Police defused a bomb in an army officers' club on Monday shortly before President Alfonsín was due to address officers in a nearby building, Argentina's official news agency, Telam, reported.

A private news agency, DYN, said the bomb was discovered after an anonymous telephone call warned it was in the officers' club of the Third Army Corps at Cordoba, 470 miles north-west of Buenos Aires. Official spokesmen refused to comment.

Bombs exploded last Friday at six district offices of President Alfonsín's Radical Party hours before sentences were announced in the court martial of the military junta that led Argentina to defeat in the 1982 Falklands War.

DYN said explosives experts of Cordoba police defused the bomb in a special anti-explosives van. The case was being investigated by a federal judge, it said.

The President, on his return from Cordoba, said most of the armed forces were not only following "the democratic path, but they also are convinced that this is the road that we must take".

Falklands lobby angered

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Any decision by a future Labour government to discuss the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands with Argentina would be a "victory for Galtieri" — the former Argentine president who ordered the 1982 invasion of the islands.

This was the reaction yesterday of Mr Eric Ogden, chairman of the United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee, to a new Labour Party document calling for talks to be reopened with Buenos Aires on the islands' future. He said the islanders were opposed to any talks that could lead to a change in their sovereignty.

A recent survey showed that 95 per cent of the islanders wanted to stay British and that the overwhelming majority rejected the options put forward

in the Labour Party document, such as United Nations trusteeship, shared sovereignty or a leaseback arrangement.

"The report is George Foulkes at his best — or

ers, yet he blithely ignores them."

The document is likely to provoke anger and new anxieties in the islands since it will encourage the Argentine Government to cling to its hope of a change in British policy.

The Foreign Office yesterday refused to comment on the report, except to reiterate the Government's refusal to negotiate with Argentina on the islands' sovereignty.

Mr Ogden denied the report's assertion that the islands were costing the British taxpayer £250 million a year. "That was the figure two years ago. Now it is £490 million and falling." The cost of maintaining a garrison is expected to drop to around £190 million by 1989.

Paris (Reuters) — Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus, the Israeli film moguls, have signed a deal with Stuart Urban, the British director, for a film on the Falklands War costing "in excess of \$10 million", it was announced.

Mr Ogden said, referring to the MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, author of the report, "Foulkes knows the views of the island-

ers, yet he blithely ignores them."

The interception is the second in the last few months in Falklands waters claimed by Argentina.

The other was a Spanish vessel which was fined \$15,000 (£9,800).

The Seño arrived under escort on Monday evening at Puerto Deseado where the captain faces prosecution for illegally entering Argentine waters.

Although Britain bars Ar-

US court saves jobs of white teachers

From Michael Binyon Washington

In a ruling with important implications for "affirmative action" throughout the US, the Supreme Court has rejected a plan that allowed black teachers in Jackson, Michigan, to keep their jobs while white teachers with greater seniority were laid off.

By a 5-4 vote, the court said the plan discriminated against white teachers. State and local governments will now have to ensure schemes to help minorities do not also give preferential treatment at the expense of whites.

The court ruling was only a partial victory for the Reagan Administration, however, as it was cloaked in language strongly upholding the principle of affirmative action.

The ruling, one of the most important for years on this controversial issue, involved five different opinions on which the court was split into several factions.

But Justice Sandra O'Connor, a Reagan appointee and one of the most conservative, suggested the court had firmly rejected the Administration's position that only those who can prove they were personally victims of past discriminations may benefit from affirmative action.

Privacy rulings in a unique ruling affecting the definition of privacy, the Supreme Court has said government investigators do not need a warrant to conduct aerial surveillance of areas any pilot could legally fly over, including the fenced gardens of private homes.

Teamsters warned to clean up corruption

From Trevor Fishlock New York

America's largest and most powerful trade union, which has often been in trouble with the law, has been urged by President Reagan's Labour Secretary to cleanse itself of corruption.

Mr William Brock's speech was remarkable in terms of its occasion, content, and timing. He addressed 2,000 delegates at the Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the lobby drivers' organization, meeting in Las Vegas.

Speaking to him was Mr Jackie Presser, the union president, who was charged last week with racketeering. He is the fourth of the Teamsters' six presidents to be charged with criminal offences.

Mr Presser is a strong supporter of President Reagan.

Mr Brock said in his speech that the union had lost much public trust, and he complained of "mobbed-up pension funds", and told the union it should do something about it.

His speech's tough tone surprised many delegates, but he also said the majority of teamsters were decent and honourable people.

Mr Presser, who is confident of re-election as President, received a standing ovation for a speech in which he declared the Government's investigation of the union "a farce". A number of delegates said the charges against Mr Presser had been made for political reasons.

US checks limits of Austrian neutrality

From Richard Russell, Vienna

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Secretary of Defence, held talks here yesterday with Chancellor Sinowatz which touched on the delicate issue of Austria's neutrality.

His two-day visit to Vienna was the first by a US Defence Secretary in the history of the Austrian Second Republic, established in 1955.

Since then, the Americans have always counted on Austria's robust rejection of communism leading the com-

try to fall in with Nato in the event of armed conflict in Central Europe. The Austrians, however, have remained lukewarm to suggestions of co-operation with Nato.

Mr Weinberger will raise the issue of Austria's armed neutrality and express Nato's desire that Austria do as much as possible to strengthen its defences. Years of Socialist government have left the country's defences lagging well behind that of neutral Switzerland in effectiveness.

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Minor details make a major difference too. The air-conditioned glovebox, for example. The electric, heated door mirrors. The unique, screen-cleaning system that removes difficult bugs and smears. Even the ashtray is illuminated.

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Israelis shocked by academic's biting report on armed forces

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

A detailed and biting report, claiming that Israel's proud defence forces are becoming less and less capable of fighting, has shocked politicians here and may precipitate a major shake-up in the armed forces — 18 months after it was completed.

The report was prepared by a brilliant academic, Dr Emmanuel Wald, who was a colonel in the Army's planning branch in September 1982 when he was asked to prepare a report on the lessons of the Lebanon war.

When he finished it he was given permission to research the command structure back to the 1967 Six-Day War and the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

The second report was finished in August 1983 and concluded that the Israeli deficiencies in Lebanon could be traced back to the earlier conflicts.

Dr Wald was then given a new job by General Moshe Levy, the Chief of Staff, to prepare a multi-year plan for an armed forces build-up. Dozens of researchers were assigned to help him.

From then on he appears to have run foul of his superiors. He now claims he was not given access to the documents he required.

He was eventually arrested on suspicion of spying when he was caught photo-copying documents taken from the

safe of the head of the planning branch. An investigation showed he was not a spy, and he was allowed to continue the report, which he finished in November 1984 — 700-pages of harsh criticism.

It concluded that the military command had failed to learn the lessons of earlier wars or even the Lebanese war. The army had become more bureaucratic and less capable of fighting. The middle command was now ill-trained, poorly motivated and less qualified than in the past.

General Levy decided to show the report to only one other senior officer, who in turn decided that only part of it would be presented for discussion at general staff level. In disgust Dr Wald resigned his permanent commission and returned to an academic life.

Nothing much was heard publicly of the report until last Friday, when a television documentary brought the matter to the attention of politicians. Now the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee is appointing a sub-committee to investigate what happened.

A new five-year defence plan is due to be completed in a few weeks, and the Knesset wants to know how much of the Wald report has been taken into consideration.

It is clear that the report pinpoints one area which is causing General Levy concern: the high drop-out rate of officers, who claim they can no longer afford to stay in the Army on present low pay scales. This is being studied by army bureaucrats.



Commander Eden Pastora, the former Contra guerrilla leader, waving a poster of Sandino, hero of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The commander has renounced his armed struggle against the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua and sought political asylum in Costa Rica.

He told reporters on the last leg of his trip that he still believed in Sandino.

Costs that found the scouts not prepared

From Christopher Thomas Washington

American boy scouts are being hit by the staggering increase in liability insurance costs that is sweeping the country.

Every scout troop and cub pack is having to pay a special \$20 (£13) levy, enough to threaten the survival of groups in areas like Harlem.

Nothing like it has happened in the 76-year history of scouting in America. Officials say that accidents are rare but, of course, the scouts must be prepared.

Mr Lawrence Potts, chief financial officer, pointed out: "Scouts just don't sit around reading. They row boats, go skiing, play basketball and football. Some of them get injured."

He added: "If a scout is hurt at a den or troop meeting, given the practice of today that scout's family will be besieged by attorneys who tell them that they should be compensated."

As an example, the New York Council of the Boy Scouts, the largest in the country, must pay \$106,000 (£68,400) for liability insurance next year, compared with \$47,000 (£30,300) this year.

Pressure on Chile

Santiago (Reuters) — Foreign MPs gave their support yesterday for a return to democracy in Chile at the start of an international conference attacked by the Government here as foreign meddling.

Senator Hugo Priocil, a congressman from Argentina's ruling Radical Party, said in a speech on behalf of more than 60 foreign delegates from Europe and Latin America, that

they were not interfering in Chile's internal affairs.

As delegates gathered at a city hotel, police sealed off surrounding streets, forcing shops to close and keeping traffic and pedestrians away.

Senator Luis Pareto, President of Chile's Chamber of Deputies at the time of the 1973 coup, said in his opening speech that they were meeting to recover democracy in Chile.

Tokyo politics in disarray as PM seeks double poll

From David Watts, Tokyo

Anyone who believes Japan is a friction-free political machine where self-interest dissolves in the face of the public good should take a quick look at the political scene today.

Near-chaos reigns, not only in relations between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the opposition parties, but within the LDP itself. The argument centres mainly on whether there are to be elections for both the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet this summer.

Upper House elections are already due, but the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, wants to take advantage of his party's unusually high level of popularity and hold elections for the Lower House as well.

Not only are the four opposition parties against the idea, but practically all the leading power brokers and three former Prime Ministers in the ruling party are as well.

The Opposition parties are afraid that Mr Nakasone might succeed in ridding the LDP of its dependence on coalition partners and rescue its poor performance at the last election. His party colleagues have no such plausible strategic explanation for their opposition to the Prime Minister.

The former Prime Ministers — Mr Takeo Fukuda, Mr Takeo Miki and Mr Zenko Suzuki — are all driven either by old grudges against the Prime Minister or jealousy that he might pull off a party first — a third term as Prime Minister.

In order to have elections to both the Upper and Lower Houses, Mr Nakasone has to dissolve the Diet. The problem is that the current session ends

tomorrow and he must dissolve it before then or contrive reasons for another session or an extension of the present one.

The opposition and his own supporters have been warning him that there must be due reason to dissolve both Houses.

Lacking substantive issues for passage through the Diet, except a package of measures to help those firms hard hit by the increase in the value of the yen, or the reform of the national railways, the Prime Minister is fighting to have the session extended or to convene an extra session to run through the first week of June. This would allow him to dissolve both Houses for an election some time in late June or July.

Complicating the picture is legislation on the re-distribution of Diet seats, now heavily favouring the ruling party in rural areas, which the Speaker of the House, Mr Michio Sakata, has decreed must be promulgated a month before the announcement of an election date.

Today, Mr Nakasone will meet leaders of the Opposition for what is likely to be a very tough session as he tries to persuade them that his motives are of the highest for an extra session of the Diet. Later in the day he is due to meet the five top officials of his own party who will decide whether or not to endorse his plan for an extra session.

It is an open question which of his two audiences the Prime Minister will find the more critical. What is certain, however, is that nobody has the remotest idea what the next few weeks of Japanese politics will bring.

Protest to EEC at Arafat meeting

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Representatives from all 12 EEC countries are being summoned to the Israeli Foreign Ministry today to be told they will be supporting terrorism if a meeting goes ahead next week in Tunis between Mr Hans van den Broek and Mr Yassir Arafat.

Mr van den Broek, the Dutch Foreign Minister, is also currently President of the EEC's Council of Ministers. The idea that he should agree to meet the PLO Chairman in this capacity has caused immediate anger here.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, told the president of the West German Bundestag, Herr Philip Jenninger, the meeting would not be helpful.

Asking for West German support to block it, Mr Shamir said that it would be a blow to King Hussein of Jordan, who had ended political links with the PLO. At the same time it would encourage extremists and elements of terrorism.

"For Arafat the meeting alone is enough, regardless of what is said," Mr Shamir said.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the protest was being made to the EEC countries even though it was still not clear whether the meeting would take place.

Mr Hanna Seniors, editor of *Al Fajr*, a leading West Bank newspaper and a moderate Palestinian leader, said

that if the meeting went ahead Mr Arafat would tell the Dutch Minister that "Palestinians everywhere are working for a peaceful solution. They want peace, they desire peace, they are working for peace."

Mr Seniors was speaking after a meeting with Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister, in East Jerusalem. He was told by a delegation of four leading Palestinians that the EEC must press ahead with the implementation of its Venice Declaration on the Palestinian problem. This gives backing to the right of self-determination for Palestinians and insists that the PLO must have a role in negotiations.

According to Israeli officials, Signor Andreotti had agreed during a meeting with Mr Shamir that the declaration was "not operative".

BRUSSELS: Dutch officials in the Hague said yesterday that Mr van den Broek had no intention of meeting Mr Yassir Arafat or other PLO officials unless the PLO itself asked for such a meeting (Richard Owen writes).

A spokesman said the purpose of the trip to Tunis was to prepare the way for a future high-level meeting between the EEC and the Arab states as a whole in the aftermath of the Libyan crisis.

Moscow admits extent of Kiev radiation panic

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

A Communist Party newspaper yesterday admitted for the first time the extent of the mass radiation panic which gripped the citizens of Kiev, the third largest Soviet city, in the aftermath of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl.

Sovetskaya Rossiya reported that just before the national May Day holiday, demand for train tickets grew so great that

residents were now trying to sell back their tickets.

"In the ticket halls, where not long before certain bawling people were climbing over the heads of those queuing calmly... the queues were growing shorter and shorter," the paper said of the current situation in the Ukrainian capital, which is some 60 miles away from the stricken plant.

The first reports of the mass panic in Kiev were provided by Western diplomats who managed to travel to the region despite a blanket ban on visits there by either Western envoys or newsmen.

One reported queues of more than 4,000 at the station, but the authorities attempted to portray this exodus as part of the normal holiday rush.

Commenting on the article, Western observers noted last night that one reason for the quietening of the situation was the fact that 250,000 children aged between 6 and 13 and all breast-feeding mothers have now been evacuated for the duration of the summer.

Soviet sources familiar with the situation in the city claim that despite the superficial calm being played up by the media, there is deep anxiety among many residents about the long-term effects of radiation.

Many are drinking coffee or spirits, two folk remedies against radioactivity widely believed by the Soviet public at large.

Swedish milk ban

Stockholm — Farming in parts of Sweden contaminated by fall-out from the Chernobyl accident will be restricted for months, a government official said yesterday (Reuters reports). Mr Gunnar Bengtsson, director of the Radiation Protection Institute, said contamination by caesium, a substance that fades slowly, had declined from last month's peaks but was still high enough to mean milk from cows in the area must not be sold for several months.

railway officials had to open eight extra counters at the Kiev central station, cut lunch-breaks for staff and extend their working hours.

The admission that panic-stricken individuals had tried to force their way to the top of long queues followed earlier condemnation of the Western media for its reporting of the situation in Kiev. It came in the context of a long article claiming that the panic was over and that many Kiev

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First of all at a major Public Inquiry. But also to the Department of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Department of Transport, the Radioactive Waste Management Advisory Committee and the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.

Parliament will shortly decide whether or not

to authorise a Special Development Order, which will give us permission to start engineering field work on four possible disposal sites in England. Eventually one site may be chosen for development.

If the Order is granted we will still have a great deal to do before we will be allowed to put our ideas into practice.

We haven't the space here to give you detailed information about low-level radioactive waste — or radioactivity in general. So if you'd like to know more, please write to Peter Curd at UK Nirex Ltd, Information Office, Curie Avenue, Harwell, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RH, and ask for our Fact Pack.



United Kingdom Nirex Limited

Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive.

González in Russia



Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister (left), meeting Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in the Kremlin yesterday. According to Spanish sources quoted by Reuters the talks lasted five hours — much longer than expected.

The visit comes less than 10 weeks after Señor González led a successful campaign to keep Spain in NATO. In a speech at a Kremlin banquet he defended NATO membership and emphasized the importance of human rights in international relations.

Peacock angry at Hawke plan for separate defence pacts

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

A plan by the Hawke Government to maintain separate defence arrangements with the US and New Zealand has been denounced by the opposition as an abandonment of its obligations to the ANZUS pact, which appears to be sliding towards a formal breach.

Mr Andrew Peacock, a former Foreign Minister, said yesterday Australia was the only party in a position to mediate in the nuclear dispute between the Reagan and Lange administrations, and Canberra's neglect of this role had allowed the region's "ultimate guarantee" to collapse.

"To accept that your country's most basic treaty has simply unravelled and do nothing about it indicates that you are adopting the attitude of the detached bystander," Mr Peacock said.

His remarks coincide with the latest of a series of large Pacific exercises, code-named Rimpac 86, from which New Zealand has been excluded by the US because of the dispute. Four other nations - Britain, Australia, Canada and Japan, are engaged in the exercise

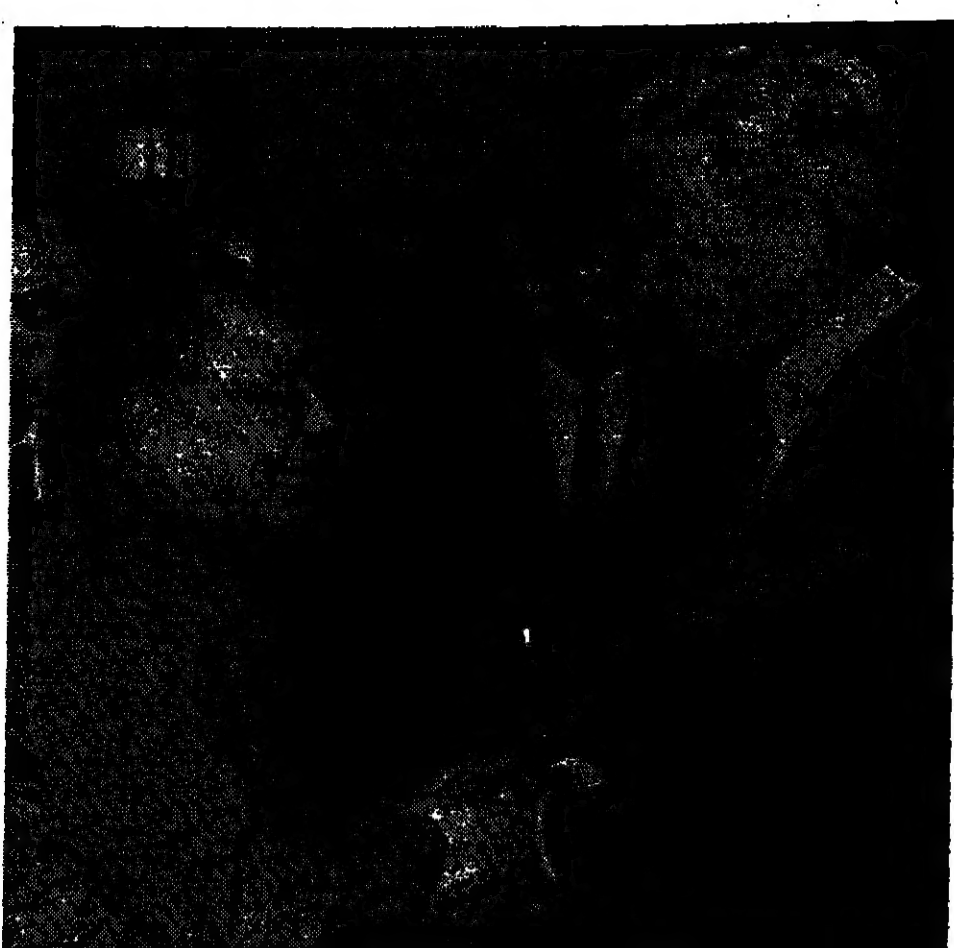
which involves 50 ships and 50,000 military personnel.

The hardening of attitudes has caused Canberra to consider alternatives if, as now seems inevitable, Wellington pushes through legislation to bar nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships, and Washington formally scraps its 35-year-old defence commitment to New Zealand.

The Government has not issued any clear statement on these contingencies, but a Labour backbencher said this week that the idea of separate treaties with the two countries was well advanced.

During the visit by Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, to Washington last month, State Department officials said he and President Reagan had agreed to exchange letters affirming that the US and Australia would together keep ANZUS alive. This is taken as meaning that the pact would simply be redefined as a bilateral agreement.

Canberra has urged the Lange Government not to bring in anti-nuclear legislation but has stopped short of condemnation.



China signs Australian smelter deal

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, greeted Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, in Peking before the signing of a \$45 million agreement to provide 30,000 tonnes of Australian aluminium a year to China by 1998. Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premier, joined Mr Hawke at the signing ceremony at the Great Hall of the People (Reuters reports). In what officials said was Peking's biggest

foreign investment, the China International Trust and Investment Corporation is to take a 10 per cent stake in a troubled smelter owned by Alcoa of Australia in Portland, Victoria.

After the ceremony Mr Hawke, who is on a six-day visit, was guest at a Western-style banquet. In his meeting with Mr Deng, they discussed China's development and foreign affairs.

Sarney's economic shock treatment works Brazil is beating inflation

From a Correspondent, Rio de Janeiro

When Brazil's Finance Minister, Senhor Dilson Funaro, declared recently that his country could finish the year with a 4 per cent inflation rate, "comparable to that of Switzerland", the casual listener might well have been incredulous.

After all, was this not the economy with the biggest foreign debt (\$103 billion) in the developing world and a recent inflation rate of 250 per cent?

That was the old Brazil. A new Brazil, the nation's leaders say, was born on February 28, when President Jose Sarney announced an "economic shock" plan. Modelled on President Alfonsín's Argentine plan in Argentina, the reform froze wages and prices, replaced the ailing cruzeiro with a new, strong currency (the cruzado), and ended the system of indexing wages to the inflation rate.

Now, just three months later, the first battles in this "life or death" war against inflation appear to have been won.

In March and April inflation was kept under 1 per cent and prices of many consumer goods have fallen.

Although Argentina's inflation fell after the Austral plan, the economy continued to wallow in recession. By contrast, Brazil's economy continues to grow and may come close to matching the spectacular 1985 growth rate of 8 per

cent, one of the highest in the world.

Encouraged by the stabilized economy, some industries have stepped up investments. Exports are still booming and the trade surplus is expected to reach \$12 billion.

The cruzado plan has also been a virtual political coup. Thrust into power in April 1985, after the death of President-elect Tancredino Neves, President Sarney had been moving by difficult half-steps all year.

Inflation raced towards 500 per cent and labour, growing increasingly restive over eroding wages, a massive Cabinet change had alienated key politicians in the alliance of governing parties.

As his popularity slumped, the cry for immediate presidential elections grew shrill. The man who came to power by accident seemed to be ruling the same way.

"Sarney was backed into a corner," said Senhor Celso Marinho, a University of São Paulo economist. "Then, in one move, he turned the tables."

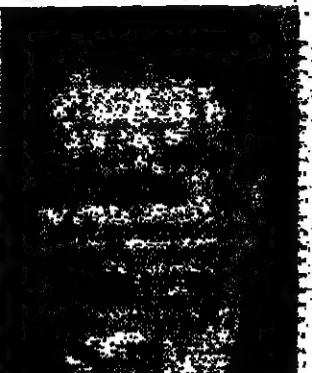
In March Brazilians took to the streets, not in protest but, remarkably, to support the austerity measures. Consumers took price control charts to supermarkets, and sang the national anthem as government auditors arrested shopkeepers who were cheating on prices. Labour and the left fell

silent and President Sarney's popularity soared.

However, not all is well in the new Brazil. Manufacturers and retailers have not been able to agree on wholesale prices, and as a result a number of consumer goods have vanished from the shelves. Farmers complain they are losing money at the current frozen price levels.

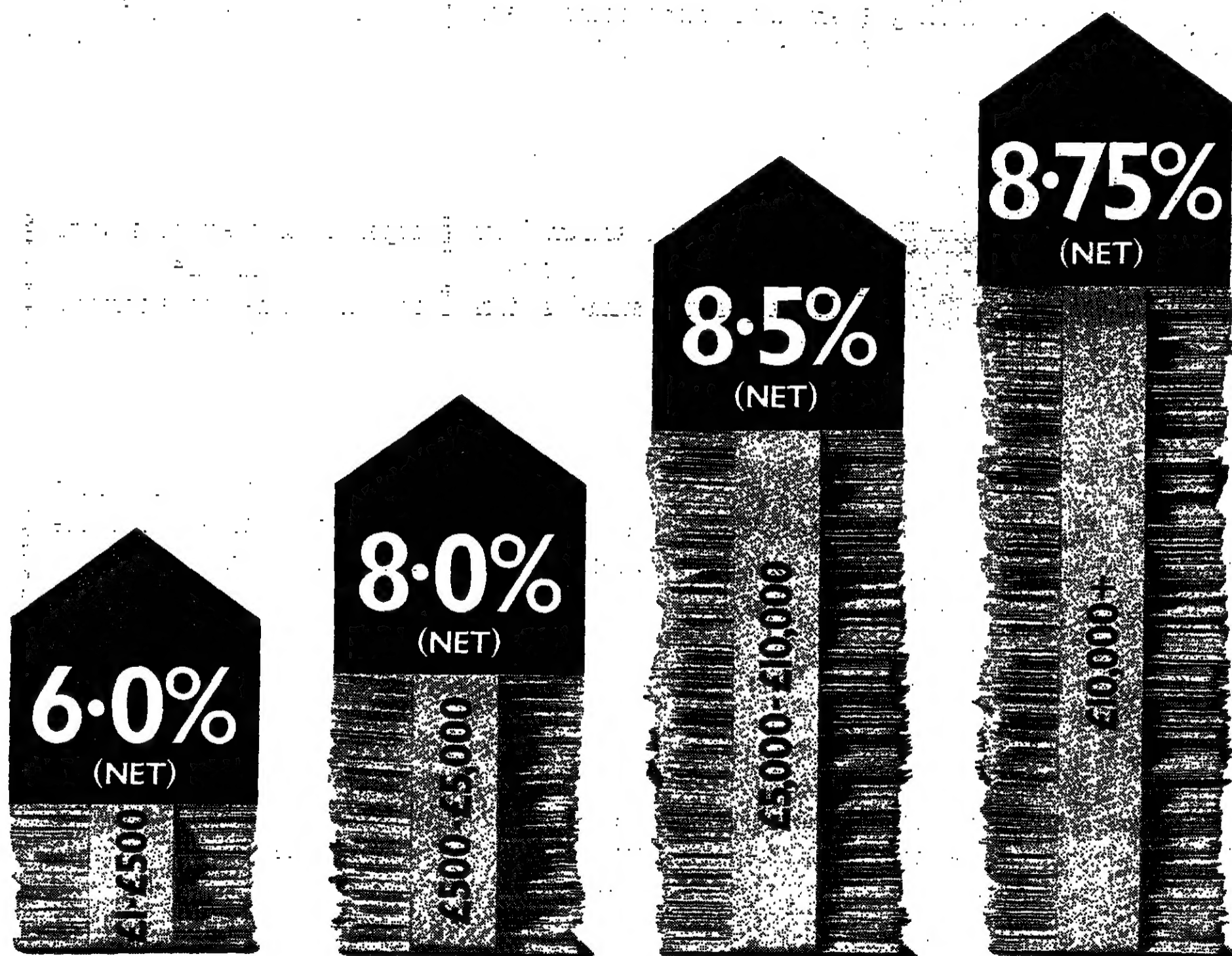
And if government spending is not curbed, the public deficit could climb to \$12 billion and push up inflation again. If inflation goes above 20 per cent a year, a union leader has said, strikes will "spring up like popcorn".

For President Sarney, the clock is ticking. If the reform works, he could go down as the most popular president in recent history. If not, he could tumble back again to the depths of obscurity.



President Jose Sarney: the clock is ticking.

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MONEY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

Anti-Chun student's fatal leap

Seoul (Reuters) - A South Korean student died yesterday after setting himself alight in an anti-American campus protest and jumping from a roof, the state radio said.

The Korea Broadcasting System named him as Lee Dong Su, a freshman at Seoul National University's horticultural department.

Witnesses said that trouble erupted at the state-run university when more than 1,000 police moved on to the campus, where about 5,000 students were holding a memorial rally for victims of the Kwangju civilian uprising in May 1980.

They said Lee dived himself with petrol on top of a three-storey building, set himself on fire shouting "Go away, US imperialists" and plunged to the pavement below.

South Korean students and dissidents blame the US for backing President Chun Doo Hwan, whom they blame for crushing the Kwangju revolt.

The official death toll for the insurrection in the provincial capital 125 miles south of Seoul was 193 but opponents of the government allege that the true figure was much higher.

When police moved on to the campus, students were listening to an address by a dissident Protestant minister, the Rev Moon Il-hwan, in which he called for greater democracy in South Korea.

Thousands of angry students raised stones and petrol bombs on the riot police. Officials at Seoul National University clinic said about a dozen students were treated there after yesterday's confrontation.

Mob clubs 14 robbers to death

From Ahmed Fazi Dhaka

Fourteen people were clubbed to death by rural policemen and angry villagers after being caught robbing a farmhouse in the Ishwarganj district of central Bangladesh on Monday, local officials said.

Mr Ihtez Chowdhury, the district magistrate, said members of a village defence party - a rural constabulary - and about 500 angry villagers brandishing sticks surrounded a house where the alleged robbers had taken refuge and beat them to death.

Mr Chowdhury said regular policemen were rushed to the district, 100 miles north of Dhaka, to disarm the rural policemen and prevent the mob violence spreading.

Authorities said that the victims had police records and were wanted for murder and robbery in the area.

On Sunday, at least 20 people were killed when mobs attacked a village in the eastern Brahmanbaria district for allegedly sheltering a band of thieves. About 25 people are missing after the carnage, in which an entire village was burned down.

● Jatiyo majority: The Jatiyo Party, which supports President Ershad, won 152 of the 300 parliamentary seats in this month's election. The Awami League the largest opposition group, took 75 seats while a pro-Awami alliance has 21. Independent members hold 33 seats, while the fundamentalist Jamaat-Islami has 10. Another 30 women members will be elected by majority vote of MPs.

Najib attacks Karmal over party failings

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Scarcely-veiled attacks on the leadership of Mr Babrak Karmal, the titular President of Afghanistan, by Dr Najib Ullah, the man who succeeded him as general secretary of the ruling party, have been reported by Western diplomats here.

While Dr Najib, appointed earlier this month as party chief by a "unanimous" vote of the party plenum, has been establishing himself in the public eye with a series of speeches around the capital, he has also publicly attacked the running of the party.

According to the diplomats, he addressed a meeting of the Kabul city plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan last week and attacked the party for its lack of activity, which he deemed "the main defect of our work". He also spoke against a failure to implement and control party activities.

Dr Najib expressed concern

that only 17 per cent of the students in higher education were members of the youth wing of the party. His figures showed that only 3 per cent of medical students and 6 per cent of student-teachers were members.

The diplomats reported that the meeting of the plenum which promoted Dr Najib and sidelined Mr Karmal was preceded by a stormy session of the Politburo, and that an even stormier clash had taken place in the streets of the suburb of Karde Sah four days earlier.

An Afghan source told diplomats that four people died there in an open brawl between Khalqi and Parchami factions of the party.

The new general secretary has also emphasized the need for bolstering the strength of the Afghan Army and for closing the border with Pakistan.

Bhutto party elects wife and daughter

Islamabad - Members of the Pakistan People's Party of the executed Prime Minister, Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, have elected his widow, Nusrat, and daughter, Benazir, co-chairmen (Hassan Akhtar writes).

The election came after wrangling within the party, caused by the return from exile of Miss Benazir Bhutto. This led to the purging of several important party leaders including Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, once a close associate of Mr Bhutto.

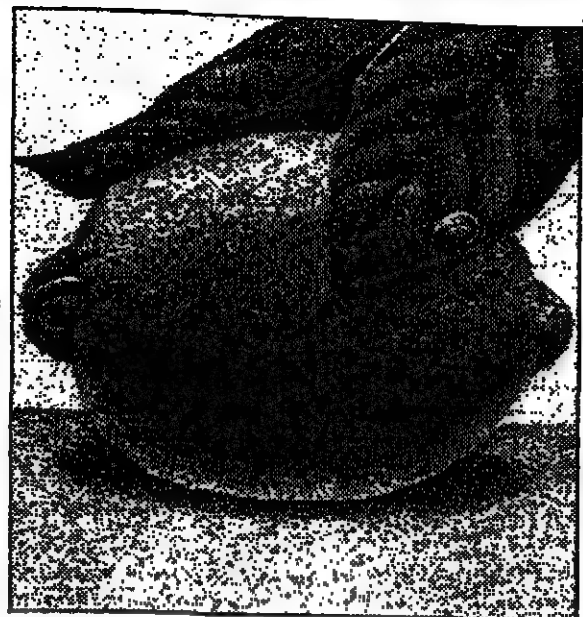
Dock strikers in Cadiz burn tobacco cargo

Madrid - Stevedores burned three containers of tobacco in Cadiz during the second day of a nation-wide dock workers' strike, according to reports here yesterday (Harry Debelius writes).

More than 9,000 stevedores joined the stoppage throughout Spain. It is scheduled to last 10 days in protest against privatization of port facilities.

The strike was the third in three months, paralyzing nearly all Spanish ports and delaying an estimated 400 ships.

We don't want to boast about the success of Cadbury Schweppes new management but even the lemons are 20% more efficient.



To you, a lemon is a pleasant yellow thing that's essential in a gin and tonic and handy for juggling practice when you're bored.

To a drinks technologist, it's three components – the juice, which is actually not that flavoursome, the 'albedo' (pith) and the outer skin or 'flavedo', where 'real' flavour is found, in the form of essential oil.

To the Cadbury Schweppes management it was the means to a generational advance over the competition in technology and a massive contribution in terms of profitability and product quality.

Here's the story of the millions of pounds Cadbury Schweppes have squeezed out of lemons.

Bitter and Twisted.

Until the 1950's the only fruit material to be found in carbonated drinks was juice, which, as we've said, doesn't actually taste of much. Schweppes were amongst the first to pioneer the "comminuted" base, using the juice and the best of the pith and peel. This led to the launch of the first of the 'whole fruit drinks' – Schweppes Bitter Lemon, one of the great successes of the period.

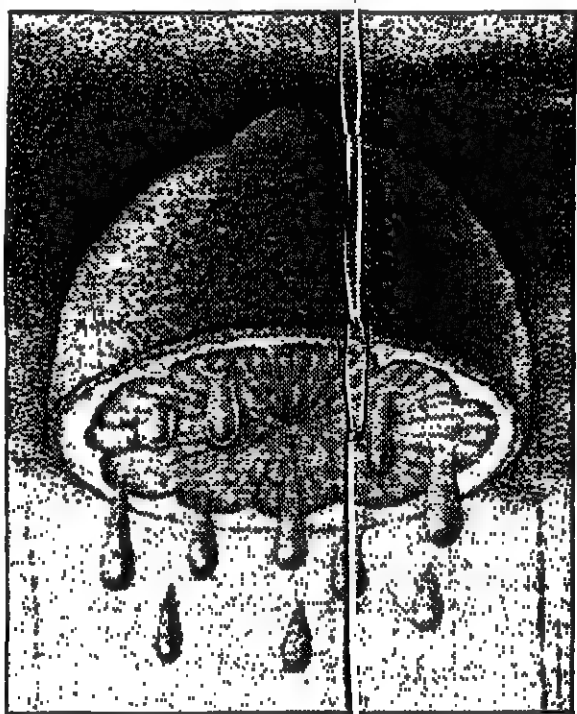
Although Bitter Lemon is the sort of product people view with great affection it was beset by difficulties in the late '70's.

The first was cost of production compared to 'simple' flavoured drinks like cola. Second was shelf life. After four months the product tended to darken and taste stale. Third

was the cloudiness of the product. This is a result of the 'Albedo' or pith and it's tangible proof of the real fruit presence. The trouble is it's unstable and sinks to the bottom of the bottle. And of course real fruit is at the whim of the weather. A late frost in the Greek lemon groves results in watery lemons which give a juice which clears too quickly.

'Flavedo' and 'Albedo' to the rescue.

Schweppes could have charged a premium price and reformulated with life enhancing chemicals and clouding agents.



But Schweppes like to avoid additives. The answer lay in the lemons themselves.

Prior to 1982, Schweppes only used some of the essential oil extracted from the 'flavedo'. Also, only some of the 'albedo', selling the rest as cattle food. So it made sense to somehow get more out of the lemons. Much experimentation resulted in a new process that could 'squeeze' lemons harder, more times. This gave access to more clouding components and other flavouring agents which had not been attainable with the old process.

These newly acquired agents instantly solved one problem – they increased shelf life from four months to twelve. The additional clouding components resulted in greater stability and the fact that the lemon's yield is up by over 20% means sensible pricing can be maintained. So just by concentrating on the basic

component, Schweppes have a better product at a lower cost.

The essential oil that gives Bitter Lemon (and other fruit drinks) flavour has to be dispersed throughout the drink, or it would float on the top and give you a very nasty surprise on the first sip.

The essence of huge savings.

This dispersion has traditionally been done with a solvent subject to duty. It works, but the essences used for export are as a result, subject to tax. So Schweppes have designed an emulsion which suspends the oil in water instead. Not only is it duty free, it improves flavours. It also improves balance sheets.

The saving on just one flavour to one country can be £250,000 per annum. With an export market the size of Schweppes' the annual savings are huge.

Time to concentrate.

R&D (Research and Development) at this highly sophisticated level has enabled Cadbury Schweppes to break down flavours to their component constituents.

By excluding the unnecessary components in drinks which cannot be dissolved in the new emulsion they can reduce the volume of the essence; and less volume means less duty.

on these two brands alone are nearly £500,000 per year.

More judgement than luck.

This technical leadership didn't come about by accident. Thanks to management foresight Cadbury Schweppes have invested £6 million in two technical developmental centres at Dollis Hill, where the Stakhanovite lemons were developed, and the Lord Zuckerman Research Centre at Reading University.

Their research is designed to give a fundamental technical understanding of Cadbury Schweppes products, and to the profitable development of superior brands in the increasingly buoyant leisure food and drinks market. As well as the super efficient lemons (soon to have their yield increased even further by a new development) there is the CDM project. The methods are top secret, the results are worth making a noise about.

It will save £4 million a year – a direct return on the research budget.

Chief Executive Dominic Cadbury emphasises, "What matters about our research is not the absolute amount but its quality and relevance to commercial objectives. We judge our research investment by the sustainable marketing and



For instance the famous Tonic flavouring is concentrated four times for export, Rose's Lime Juice a staggering ten times. The savings of duty

financial advantages it provides us with in the marketplace."

Cadbury Schweppes
MANAGEMENT
PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE

SPECTRUM

The battered Bard

Concern over the absence of American tourists reached the Cabinet this week.

William Greaves sees how shadows of terrorism have affected Stratford

One day last week the men who have turned Stratford-upon-Avon into a tourist phenomenon sat down for a crisis meeting. Figures for the Great American Deception were coming in — and they were even grimmer than expected. Four coach firms reported cancellations ranging from 25 per cent to 75 per cent of all long-haul bookings. At the town's main attractions, admissions were up to 35 per cent down on last year's figures.

The response was as immediate as it was typical. Prices at the main Shakespearean attractions, the hotels, the shops and the local tour companies would be slashed by 10 per cent throughout the season. There was, however, one vital proviso.

"To collect their special vouchers for the offer, visitors must first book into one of the town's hotels", Roger Thompson, chairman of the Shakespeare Country Association of Tourist Attractions, says. "You see the trick? If a visitor can be persuaded to stay 24 hours in Stratford instead of getting off a coach, having a quick look round and be off again, everyone in the town gets the benefit".

This is just the latest example of the ferocious marketing which has translated a literary shrine into an annual £50 million one-man industry. Today Stratford-upon-Avon is a microcosm of everything that is good and bad in British tourism — a national business which directly employs 1,300,000 people and is currently paying for deliverance from the shadow of Gaddafi reprisals.

'You could say we are glad he was born here'

Twenty years ago, there were 300 three-star and above hotel bedrooms in Stratford. Now there are 900. Then there were 50,000 foreign tourists visiting the town in a year. Today there are — or, at least, there were — 1.5 million. Then there was one Royal Shakespeare Theatre and five Shakespearean properties, such as his birthplace and Anne Hathaway's cottage.

Today there are three more RSC theatres — the Other Place, the Glee and the Swan, which opened its doors at the end of last month — the World of Shakespeare centre, a motor museum, an arms and armour museum, a brass rubbing centre and a butterfly farm. Depending on your point of view, the place is either an Elizabethan Disneyland or a jewel of authentic heritage set by a silver stream.

Dismissing from the Shakespeare Connection bus, which meets rail visitors at Coventry, it is the Disneyland vision which strikes first. Starting at the World of Shakespeare, where a 25-minute video "gives an exciting insight into the life of a young Will Shakespeare and the times of late Tudor England", one may proceed via the Anne Tudor Ltd clothes shop, a shop offering tiny plaster models of



Empty seats: a change from last year, when 1.5 million people went in search of culture in Disneyland-upon-Avon

The Birthplace for £19.95, the Shakespeare House, the Old Tudor House Restaurant, the Garrick Inn, the Hathaway tea-rooms and Marlowe's Restaurant to the information centre.

Offsetting this, the various Shakespearean properties have been conserved tastefully, with minute attention to historic integrity. Marks and Spencer's hides behind a genuine Georgian facade. McDonald's gladly abandoned its corporate colours — the only time it has done so in Britain. And, if a local planning requirement that no building shall be higher than the Royal Shakespeare Theatre might seem bizarre, it shows Stratford knows on which side its bread is buttered.

True or false, genuine or hopeful, unique or commonplace, the selling of the greatest literary Englishman is conducted with unapologetic zeal. "I think that you could say that we are pretty glad Shakespeare was born here", Alan Courtney, secretary of the Stratford Marketing Group, admits.

"Tourism is a highly professional and specialized business", Roger Thompson says. He came to Stratford to escape the London rat race 12 years ago, set up what is now the town's leading firm of tour operators and the

Shakespeare Country Association of Tourist Attractions (SCATA), invested £50,000 of his own money in the Shakespeare Connection and became the architect of the region's rise to boom-town status.

None of that rise happened by accident. Every year SCATA prints and distributes half a million leaflets. At four-monthly intervals they are delivered to 200 tourist information centres throughout Britain. All British Rail's London travel centres are inundated with them. And if any casual visitors get as far as the outer limits of Shakespeare Country they run into mountains of literature.

'We distribute leaflets throughout the world'

"We don't have enough money to distribute our brochures abroad", Thompson says sadly, "so we concentrate on getting everyone as they arrive". Thompson is a tireless master of the international Press and television interview and a rather dog-eared file, all of three inches thick and crammed with newspaper and maga-



Tasteful: McDonald's does its best to fit into the Stratford scene

Adventures of a cynical romantic

Patrice Chaplin ran away from home at 15 and never looked back — until she wrote the story of her torrid life

Few people who saw her would assume that Patrice Chaplin has led the life she has. Tall, slim and blonde with large blue eyes, her features are childlike. Even in her late 40s, her movements have a jerky grace that makes you feel she is flinching from some anticipated blow. Only when she laughs do you begin to wonder.

Patrice Chaplin's laugh is a great, booming sound that wells up from the stomach and comes out in a leonine roar. It is abandoned, hedonistic, greedy for life. It is the laugh of the adventures that she is.

At 15, in the 1950s, Patrice ran away from an awful father and home in Albany Park, in the suburbs of London. Together with her best friend, Beryl, she set out for Paris, Spain and life.

"There was a lot of optimism around", she recalls. "Rationing had gone, it was a time of expansiveness. It was an innocent time; you could get away with things".

As two feckless, beautiful Bohemians, Patrice and Beryl got away with a lot. Their adventures, which included nearly being arrested on the Spanish border with a carload of crooks, before winding up in a Coteau film, are chronicled in *Albany Park*, the first instalment of her autobiography to be published next week.

The book is full of freshness, incident and humour. Apart from the vivid descriptions of what it felt like to be young in the 1950s, the heart of *Albany Park* is about a love-affair. Both Beryl and Patrice, arriving in the Spanish town of Girona, fell in love with the same man, José Torres.

Patrice got him. "Girona is a place of dreams, but people promote them at tremendous cost", says Patrice sadly. "Our meeting had a feeling of inevitability. I don't think I could have escaped it. It was a great dollop of magic, but we were happy at a great cost".

During the year she spent in Girona, however, Patrice made a start to her first career: the avant-garde writer Jean Cocteau was indulging in one of his forays into filmmaking in the area, and offered her a part.

Then she returned to London, and studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. Between lessons and the occasional stage appearance, she was a showgirl in Beak Street, Soho, sleeping on a pile of rags belonging to a designer who dressed Diana Dors and Rachel Roberts, and paying for the "bed" in the mornings by modelling for the designer.

Later, she lived in a house in Gunter Grove, Chelsea, which was famous for its pretty girls who attracted many artists of the day — John Hoyland, Lucian Freud,



Patrice Chaplin: price to pay

Tim Behrens, Craigie Aitchison. "Groups lived in houses for free, or very little rent. As long as you were artistic, it was OK. I shared a house with Lindsay Kemp in Chelsea. You didn't realize at the time that all these people would be famous".

Soho, then, like Chelsea, was a village for the Bohemians. Patrice and Beryl would come up by train to Charing Cross, putting on more and more make-up, then walk to Cy Laurie's in Windmill Street... or go to Chris Barber's in Leicester Square or the 100 Club in Oxford Street.

During the music breaks we'd have a drink at the French pub or the Greek café in Old Compton Street. There was a lot of hanging around and giggling and picking people up and being chased up.

She says: "The Sixties killed off all that innocence — they didn't promote good feelings, they were blowy and loud. And the Seventies were a product of the Sixties. I think the reason everyone is rediscovering the 1950s is that kids now are into the same things we were".

They aren't ashamed to say they don't want sex, or do want to be a Catholic. They want to do what's right rather than go with the group.

Doing what probably seemed right at the time, Patrice returned to Girona, and José. She was no longer a child, and the two were engaged before she discovered he was having an affair. She went back to London.

There she met actor Michael Chaplin, son of Charlie. They married, had two chil-

dren and were happy. Then, in 1966, they went to Spain. Patrice deliberately avoided Girona, but by a twist of fate their car broke down in Calella. And there, leaning against a wall, was José.

"He has this tremendous, devastating charm", she muses. "When he looks at you, you see a real hotting-up in his eyes, a caressing look. It's quite rare — Roy Scheider (a close friend) has it, and so do Jewish men, but not English men".

"It's not just me he has this effect on. His wife bought him. People want to own him, because he brightens up their lives. But you can't buy the sun. She paid very high, the wife. She paid with herself. I paid with four lost loves. I still love Michael, if you have that feeling about someone, it never goes."

Her renewed affair with José broke up Patrice's marriage, as it had his. She filled the gaps in her life with work, she started writing novels. All of seven of her books to date have had film options taken out on them. The idea of writing her autobiography did not occur "until three people — Richard Cobb, Jill Tweedie and Anna Haycraft (Alice Thomas Ellis) — plus a large advance from Heinemann persuaded me".

She now spends half the year in her small Hampstead house, and half in Hollywood. There, "I play backgammon a lot", she says, grinning wickedly.

She is still friends with José, although they are no longer lovers. "Latin men see foreigners as being different. They do things with foreign women they wouldn't dream of doing with their own. They wouldn't put up with it", she says as a warning to those who take romantic novels too seriously.

"I'm a romantic, yes, but I'm not sentimental at all. I'm cynical and romantic. That's why I don't stay in Hollywood — I think perhaps it's another dream, and if I test it too hard I might ruin it. Writers always say they don't want to write, they want to live. But living is unsatisfactory. In the end, the greatest adventure is writing a book."

Amanda Craig

Albany Park is published by Heinemann on May 27 at £9.95.

THE TIMES T-SHIRT & SHORTS

More and more people have realised the importance of taking some sort of regular exercise whether its jogging, squash, keep-fit classes or weight-lifting. These good quality, stylish sports garments complement each other beautifully to provide a smart versatile kit for a wide variety of sporting activities.

Both the shorts and T-Shirt are made by Mr President from a machine washable combination of cotton and man-made fibres. The set is available in traditional sweatshirt grey with the title of 'THE TIMES' printed in soft navy blue flock on the left hand breast of the knit with a crew-neck and short sleeves, while the shorts are in a heavier fleecy lined fabric with short leg and elasticated waist. Ideal for energetic sports and leisure activities, as the absorbent fabric is soft and easy to wear.

The wide range of sizes should suit most people.

T-Shirts S(32-34") M(36-38") L(38-40") XL(42-44") (50% cotton/50% polyester)
Shorts S(28-30") M(32-34") L(36-38") XL(40-42") (50% cotton/50% acrylic)

Prices: T-Shirts £4.95 Shorts £3.95 Set of T-Shirt and Shorts £9.95



All prices are inclusive of post and packing. Please allow up to 21 days for delivery. If you are not satisfied The Times will refund your money without question. This offer can only be despatched to addresses in the U.K.

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Our strikers evaporated, Brian

Commentary on England's progress in Group F of the World Cup in Monterrey will be punctuated by not only the usual observations about "work-rate" and "hundred-mile-an-hour stuff" but also a great deal of rather less well-informed observations concerning the awfulness of the weather.

This will be a change, as in the past, when Mexico has hosted major sporting events like the Olympic Games in 1968 and the World Cup in 1970, the effect of altitude rather than the weather has been a major preoccupation.

The reason for the shift in emphasis is that Mexico City, at 7,500 ft, has attractive summer weather on a par with southern England whereas Monterrey, nearly 6,000 ft lower, is much hotter and more humid. These sticky condi-

World Cup players will find that humidity is a fearsome opponent, says W.J. Burroughs



tions will affect all the participants to some degree. But teams which hail from northern temperate latitudes will find it hardest to adjust.

Typical afternoon temperatures in Monterrey will be in the high eighties but could be

as high as 100°F or as low as 80°F. But, it is not the temperature alone that matters, the real killer is likely to be the humidity.

The problem for those of us watching in bright and breezy England is to have a concept of what the conditions are really like. To anyone who has not been to the tropics, the combination of heat and humidity cannot easily be imagined. It is no good equating a heatwave in Britain when the temperature reaches the upper eighties with what is commonplace in Monterrey, as Britain never have high relative humidity during such weather.

The impact of the combination of heat and humidity on human comfort has been studied widely. In the United States these observations have been encapsulated in a discomfort index. This provides a scale of human discomfort, when taking no exercise, in which about 10 per cent of the population is uncomfortable before the index passes 70, more than half after it passes 75 and almost all at 80 or above.

The discomfort level of 75 is rarely, if ever, reached in London even in the most extreme heatwaves. By contrast the figure of 80, which is reached at 85°F with a relative humidity of 65 per cent, is

common in Monterrey in late May and early June. The discomfort index provides a direct measure of our capacity to keep cool. Under normal conditions we lose heat to our surroundings by three physical processes — radiation, conduction and evaporation. But as the temperature rises the first two processes become less and less important and increasingly the body has to rely on the evaporation to prevent overheating.

Even under normal British conditions footballers, or anyone else taking vigorous exercise, will lose some 75 per cent of the energy they generate by evaporation. At high temperatures this process becomes even more dominant, but with high humidity it cannot work efficiently. Failure to dissipate the heat generated by exercise can have dire consequences.

The initial reaction to heat is dilation of the blood vessels in the skin, dilution of the blood, decreased muscle tone, lassitude and sweating. But once the perspiration starts dripping off the process becomes inefficient and does not produce the required cooling effect. The consequent dehydration, overheating and loss of salt soon leads to the well known effects of heat exhaustion — dizziness, nausea, fainting and cramps.

Given enough time the body can become partly acclimatised to heat and humidity. In the shorter term, the effects can be reduced by drinking lots of fluids increasing salt consumption and avoiding alcohol. But, even so, when it comes to playing football in Monterrey economy of effort will be essential.

So the England team need to take a leaf out of the Brazilian book. A lazy languid style where the ball does the work will, probably, prove most productive.

TAKE TO THE SKIES

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WEDNESDAY PAGE

Who would be a ballet dancer? Students and professionals talk to Nadine Meisner about a demanding art

Driven juveniles of the jeté-set

Michael Clark — dancer, choreographer and punkish enfant terrible of British ballet — opens this year's Channel 4 dance season tonight. Together with his usual entourage of dancers and eccentrics, he is the star of *Hail the New Puritan*, a film by Charles Atlas. It is a record of the vivid Clark style: a way of working and living which combines strict classical dance with the pounding music and outrageous clothes of contemporary youth culture.

Clark is one of the more colourful products of the Royal Ballet School. He joined when he was 13, after years of dance classes in Aberdeen. Now, at 23, he has achieved considerable popularity or notoriety (depending on your point of view), reaching audiences hitherto untouched by ballet. Will his example entice more into the profession?

If so, they and their parents should know that it is important to start by joining a local class preferably no later than their tenth birthday. That should eventually show whether it is worth auditioning for one of the vocational schools. Youngest age for acceptance into these is 10 or 11, and competition is stiff.

Fees vary: the Bush Davies School in East Grinstead, for example, charges £1,490 a term for boarders under 16, £1,535 for those over. A number of pupils are eligible for grants from local authorities to cover at least some of the costs. The Royal Ballet School is exceptional because the Department of Education and Science pays a proportion of the fees, according to parental income. But foreign students, or those who enter at the Upper School level (16 and older), have to rely on

their own resources or grants. The RBS supplies the Royal Ballet with virtually all its dancers and is the hardest to get into. The Lower School, at White Lodge in Richmond Park, has on average 400 applicants every year and an intake of about 50, a third of them boys. Only a few of those accepted survive all the way to the final year of the Upper School in Baron's Court, west London, and even fewer gain entry into the Royal Ballet.

Other schools do not operate the same rigorous elimination process, but the chances of their graduates getting into a classical company are slimmer. They consequently offer a broader training than the RBS, with courses in tap dance, for instance, and drama — useful for finding work in variety shows or musicals. Most schools also set great store by good academic standards, as something for students to fall back on, although even budding megastars should not throw away their books. "You have to be cultured to make it as a top dancer," says Merle Park, the Royal Ballet's senior ballerina and director of the school.

In order to fit in all the culture, students have a longer day than at normal schools and may have to give up part of Saturday. Are they under excessive pressure to succeed? Alfreda Thorogood, a former Royal Ballet dancer who is now deputy principal of the Bush Davies School, has not come across a nervous breakdown yet. "Sometimes children do get overwrought when they have academic and dance exams at the same time. But we've always been able to sort the problems out," she says.

Catherine Becque, a member of Ballet Rambert, enjoyed her time at the London branch of the Arts Educational School. "You have to be sure, though, that you really want to do it. You have to understand that you need to work hard and that you still might not get a job at the end."

As a Royal Ballet principal, Ashley Page is at the peak of his profession, but he has painful memories of White Lodge. "Some children were there because their parents wanted it. I was like that. I started in a class of 12-year-olds and felt I didn't belong. It was only when I got to the Upper School that I stopped feeling depressed and started concentrating on my work. I'm glad now that I stuck it out. I'm the only one of those White Lodge 12-year-olds to have got into the company."

Catherine Becque and Ashley Page belong to the elite, enjoying the regular salaries and companionship of company life. They can hope to survive on stage until their late-30s — or longer, with luck. For those on the outside, in commercial theatre for example, the world is a colder, lonelier, more precarious place. Graham Fletcher, who was also a Royal Ballet principal and is now the lead in *Cats*, is able to contrast the two existences. "In the Royal Ballet a choreographer might decide not to use you, but you're still employed. You just have a cry and carry on earning money every week. In commercial theatre you have to audition at 10.30 in the morning and show the choreographer what you're capable of. If you don't, then you don't work, you don't earn. There is no security at all."

Lucy Fletcher
Lucy Fletcher was fed on milk and ballet from the moment she was born. Her father is Graham Fletcher, her mother used to dance with the Royal Ballet as Suzanne Raymond and now runs a ballet school in Teddington, London. Only Lucy's 10-year-old brother Toby seems to have escaped the bug ("dancers — night"), although his mother says that he loves watching his father on stage — and Lucy too, when she performs in the school theatre.

Lucy joined the Bush Davies School two years ago, when she was 11, at the same time as the school's move to coeducation. Like many of her fellow pupils (35 boys, 314 girls), she gets a grant — in her case, a borough council grant that pays all her tuition fees, but not her board at school. Her uniform and dance kits are another parental extra (as at other schools) and — because Lucy is still growing, as well as training in a wide range of dance styles which each require a different pair of shoes — the cost mounts up.

The curriculum at Bush Davies is intensive, with classes in music and drama, besides normal school subjects. The aim is to have pupils leaving with seven O levels, although some go on to do two A levels. Lucy's classes begin at 8.45 am and end at 4.30 pm or later, after which she does her homework. But as everything is under the same roof she does not have to waste time or energy travelling. "All Lucy has to do at the end of the day is jump into her pyjamas," her mother says.

Both mother and daughter are thrilled with the school, although they miss each other terribly. Suzanne Fletcher, who is divorced from Lucy's father, confesses to feeling very emotional when they have to say goodbye. "Lucy is much more sensible than I am." But pupils are allowed to spend some weekends at home.

Lucy wants to follow in her father's footsteps. "I hope to get into a company and then work in some musicals." Her mother is mostly on her side. "It's a wonderful life," she says, "but you have to enjoy the work." Her father sounds more doubtful. "I'm all for it, if Lucy's going to make it to the top. Otherwise it's frightening when you see what happens to other kids who have to find work in regional theatres and can't rely on a permanent income."



Breeding will out: Lucy Fletcher's mother, Suzanne, was once with the Royal Ballet

Putting a price on life

TALKBACK

From David Holbrook, Denmore Lodge, Brunswick Gardens, Cambridge.

I found the bland chatty tone of Sally Brompton's article on abortion (Wednesday Page, May 14), deeply disturbing, displaying as it did a profound moral insensitivity.

However one looks at it, an abortion involves the destruction of a defenceless living human being. Was it the intention when abortion was legalized, that it should be used for mere convenience, when a life seemed likely to interfere with a woman's convenience and career? Or to be resorted to when, say, a relationship cooled off?

The implication must surely extend to other circumstances in life, in which people might be seen to stand in one's way — a child one dislikes, or a partner who suffers from some demanding disease, say, or senile parents.

And then there is counselling. Suppose the feelings of nihilism a woman feels after an abortion arise from her conscience? Must not counselling be completely authentic if it is to be justified? If, say, a woman has destroyed a life in order to live in terms of pure egoism, believing that everything that stands in the way of her happiness should be eliminated, then shall counselling falsify and reconcile her to her deed?

Suppose, where senile parents are concerned, euthanasia is the next solution to appear on the scene, shall we have "counselling" to allay natural doubts about that?

Something is surely seriously missing from the debate — some sense of responsibility to life — which is in its absence deeply undermining the moral life of society. May I add that I am not a Christian.

Wake up

From Sarah Roe, Park Village East, London.

Peter Brown describes his chaotic attempts to get two children and himself up in the morning in *First Person* (May 14) and concludes by asking "where did I go wrong?" when he fails to get his six-year-old to school on time.

As a full-time hospital doctor with two daughters under 18 months (not twins!) I couldn't even contemplate working without the help of a nanny, so I would like to make one simple suggestion to him.

He should start to manage his nanny more effectively: if she got the baby up in the morning he would have a bit more time with his six-year-old who would probably then stop exhibiting such attention seeking behaviour as thumping him in the groin and saying he is too ill to go to school! With a little encouragement she may even iron his shirts for him!

There must be nothing more irksome for a good nanny than children made irritable by harassed parents. I rather sympathize with the teachers who gave Mr Brown looks of contempt when he finally delivered four children, including his own to school late.



Have leaps, will travel: Philip Mosley has danced as an exchange student in Peking

Philip Mosley

Philip Mosley, one of a family of seven children living near Barnsley, Yorkshire, started dance classes at the age of three, because his older sister went. Now 18, Philip has reached his final year at the Royal Ballet School. There are three boys left in his class (out of the nine who originally entered the Upper School) and he is one of two "graduate" boys, with a good chance of getting into the company. He has performed at Covent Garden and Sadler's Wells with the school and appeared on television. Last year he went to Peking on exchange.

His parents, Albert and Margaret, are behind him in his choice of career. "We've

been down to London every time Philip has performed on stage," his father says. "I certainly know more about ballet now than I did." Albert Mosley works as a plumbing supervisor. He doesn't pay Philip's tuition fees, but he does have to help with living expenses. The Upper School is non-residential, so that since transferring there at 16 Philip has lived in lodgings. He takes some of his washing to the laundrette and the rest to his mother when he goes home for weekends. He cooks his own meals to keep costs down. "You have to eat properly," Merle Park says that dancers need to be eight or 10 pounds below average, "but anyone who gets too thin is sent home to put on weight." Philip has had to cope with

injury, a special hazard for growing boys whose muscles are not yet strong enough. "It's depressing: you have to watch everyone else jumping around." He enjoys the school's atmosphere: cosmopolitan (his best friend is Italian) and yet close-knit — "there's very little bitchiness." Some of the studios are also used by the company, so students rub shoulders with the dancers they admire. Philip has three CSXs and will not be taking any more academic exams, although some people do A levels. His day begins with a warm-up session before class at 9 am. Then might come a class in *de dans* (partnering), or repertoire (learning roles). On Saturdays there is another class in the morning, with afternoon



Vanessa Launchbury and her parents, Colin and Irene

Vanessa Launchbury

Pale and delicate, Vanessa Launchbury is a striking 10-year-old, the proud owner of wavy, ash-blond hair which is long enough to sit on. Although she has only been at the Arts Educational School in Tring, Hertfordshire, for one year, she is already a seasoned performer who has appeared in Monte Carlo, London and the provinces in the Festival Ballet's productions of *Les Sylphides* and *Coppelia*.

The weeks during the London season were particularly hectic, consumed by rehearsals and performances. Vanessa and her mother did not get to bed until well after midnight, because they were commuting daily from their home in Bedfordshire (normally, Vanessa boards at school). Being a part-time teacher, Irene Launchbury had to find someone to replace her at work. Did Vanessa suffer from stage fright? "I think she did, although it looked more like excitement. I definitely did."

Vanessa started ballet lessons by chance, when she was seven, along with her two sisters, Tracy (7) and Louise (12). No one in the family had seen a ballet performance, but they have since become fervent converts. Vanessa's father, Colin, is a chief technician

with the RAF, which means that the family is constantly moving house. To safeguard their children's education the original plan had been to send all three to the same boarding-school. But Vanessa kept up her ballet lessons and won several medals. "So we auditioned her here," Colin Launchbury says, "because we felt we should give her the chance."

Vanessa was one of the 350 or so children of all ages who compete for the 60 places available each year. The school has 316 pupils (all girls), roughly a quarter of whom manage to obtain local authority grants. Vanessa's father, however, gets an allowance from the RAF to pay school fees, although he finds he has to top up the amount himself.

The building where Vanessa lives and learns is a former Rothschild family mansion, with beautiful oak-paneled marble floors and parkland. Her mornings are devoted to dance, the afternoons to academic subjects. At first, she missed her parents a lot, but now the number of letters home has tailed off, so things are presumably better. Her ambition is simple: "I want to be a ballet star", although she does not, though, seem to have any illusions about it being an easy life.

The way, the truth and the light

Has Habitat denied its moral creed, and finally been guilty of bad taste?

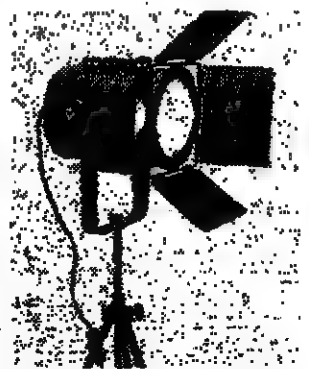
Part of the Habitat mystique is that its shops are not there to sell. At least, if they are, why do its young, grey-suited and skirted assistants loaf about sneering at anything resembling a customer? No, Habitat's function has always been to improve us — we shop there for our own good.

Like so much else born of the Sixties it began as a sort of crusade. Terence Conran wished to rid the world of bad design, to simplify, brighten and unclutter our lives. This was not simply a matter of taste, it was a matter of ethical urgency. Bad design — a particularly English crime — was evil and must be eradicated.

It is possible to see this as either wonderful, futile —

or profoundly daft. It represents a confusion of marketing aims, aesthetics and morals which in the long run, the cynic might say, is just another way of flogging furniture. It was only a matter of time before Habitat, the Sixties radical, became the Waring & Gillow of the next decade.

Well, we are now well into the Eighties, and the moral armour of Habitat seems intact. Yet, unnoticed, a crack has appeared in the moral edifice. A product has slipped into the Habitat catalogue which shows either that even Sir Terence occasionally nods or that the purity of the Habitat ideology has been abandoned. This product is catalogue



Habitat's lamp: two or three? number N350303, it costs £49.95 and it is known as the Hollywood Floorlight.

At the heart of the Habitat creed is the notion of "honesty" in design. A reaction to the heavy, decorated furniture of the past, this means that products should be efficient realizations of their function. Habitat stood for a sort of cleanliness of appearance, a certain logic. So, although decoration would be admitted, it would always tend towards the design ideal of simplicity and clarity. And certainly there could be no question of disguising a product as something else — that would smack too much of pretentiousness. The sited was a Chippendale sideboard. Until N350303, that is. For this is a Habitat design that pretends to be a film light. It has adjustable flaps and a black cylinder decorated with little perforated blips. It is, says Habitat, a "fun"

light and there were reservations about stocking it primarily because £49.95 seemed rather a lot for such a *jeu d'esprit*. Designed by Max Meier, from Switzerland, around 9,000 have been sold in the UK, possibly 25,000 worldwide.

There are other Habitat lines which look like things — a toast-rack that looks like a Hovis loaf or a wall-box that looks like a heart — but these remain within the realm of acceptable decoration and wit. Bread doesn't work as a toast-rack and hearts cannot function as wall-boxes, so these are references — not disguises. Meier's little conceit really does pretend to be a film light.

As such it has entered the divine realm of kitsch. Nothing wrong with that, of course. Many would defend it by saying that Habitat is simply following the move towards the post-modern. This, in essence, means the abandonment of pure modernist design ideals in favour of a more varied, celebratory and representational approach.

It is, nevertheless, a chink, a little unconscious homage to people's frequent need to slip into the other taste. The kind that once would have earned the epithet "bad". And it may mark the beginning of Habitat's final metamorphosis from a way of life into just another furniture store.

Bryan Appleyard
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THE TIMES DIARY

Wiring up the Rock

The spectre of Colonel Gaddafi seems to have spurred the Ministry of Defence into action on Gibraltar, which was cited by the Libyan leader as a possible target because of Britain's complicity in the US air strike. Gb's notoriously short airport runway has now been equipped with mobile arresters of the type usually deployed on aircraft carriers to aid the landing of high-speed jets. Military experts say this equipment would provide additional safety for combat aircraft landing there, especially Phantoms. At the same time security controls on civilian passengers, including body searches, have been stepped up. The MoD, never the most forthcoming of government departments, refuses to discuss the thinking behind the moves.

Pace campaign

Monsignor Bruce Kent is about to do a Botham. At the end of June the vice-president of CND begins a sponsored trek - 450 miles from the Polar submarine base at Faslane in Scotland to the Royal Ordnance factory at Burghfield in Berkshire - to raise money for CND and War on Want. He hopes to complete the course on August 6 - Hiroshima Day - but those who have spotted him jogging in Hyde Park say he will have to put in a lot more practice if he is to bowl along at the Botham rate.

Off the list

Britain's newest arts and listings magazine, *Review*, has foundered after only four weekly issues. It was started with around £250,000 working capital but ran into cash problems after failing to meet its target for advertising revenue. Publication will resume only if about £700,000 can be raised.

After White House press spokesman Larry Speakes, I give you the spokesman for the Soviet State Committee for Environmental Control: Yuri Sedmrov.

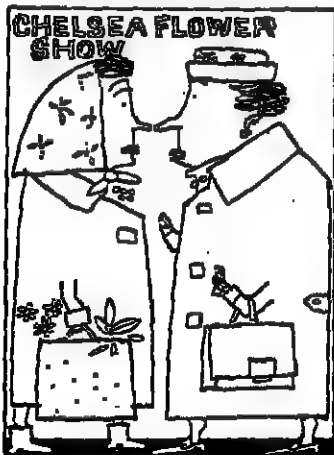
All's fair

Conservative Central Office has been taking a fine-tooth comb to Labour's rather successful Freedom and Fairness campaign. The new image, contrasting sharply with many of Labour's local government manifestos, is reckoned to have cost close to £400,000, as opposed to the £100,000 that Labour claims. None the less, so impressed is the Tory HQ that it gather it may take a few of the ideas on board come the next local elections. Given this month's results, such a ploy could do it little harm.

Above board

The ever-vigilant network of Cabinet bodyguards must find Sir Keith Joseph a trial. The Education Secretary, who hates their claustrophobic presence, horrified Special Branch recently when he announced his travelling arrangements for the Tory local government conference: by underground to Wembley and then a leisurely stroll along Wembley Park Road to the conference centre. Not on your life, was the response; given the feelings of some teachers, the strongarm squad did not want to run the risk of the next incumbent taking office sooner than expected.

BARRY FANTONI



'I got lost driving around South London, but fortunately I bumped into Fergie!'

Cost plus

Lord Hailsham is costing the country even more money than my colleague Alastair Brett (see top right corner) is aware of. A few days ago, delivering the judgment of the House of Lords in a case in which their Lordships reversed the effect of a judicial pronouncement last year, he turned over two pages at once and omitted the question of who pays the costs. The case has been related for tomorrow so that a solemn pronouncement on this one point can be made. And who will foot the bill for this? I'm prepared to bet it won't be Lord H.

Block note

A former Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, has meanwhile been reminding peers that beheading remains the official penalty for murdering the incumbent. He supplied this nugget of information during discussion of an amendment to the Armed Forces Bill subsequently rejected - that the death penalty for servicemen be abolished. Lord Elwyn-Jones said that during his tenure he had drawn little comfort from the existence of the penalty. What Lord Hailsham thinks I know not.

PHS

Whoever follows Sir Keith Joseph into the hot seat of Education Secretary will receive one big consolation prize: he will find it relatively easy to wring more money out of the Chancellor.

Since Sir Keith became Secretary of State almost five years ago, overall spending on the education service has been cut in real terms by 1 per cent a year. Pupil numbers have indeed fallen, as the government has tried to remind us, but education's share of all public spending has shrunk by more than one tenth and this has taken its toll on the schools.

As Her Majesty's Inspectors have pointed out in successive annual expenditure surveys (the latest is published today) this is having a serious effect on what schools can provide for children, particularly in some shire counties where careful husbandry of resources has meant that education has been cut to the bone.

A new Education Secretary is therefore more likely to get at least some of the money his department wants. Sir Keith has certainly shown the way in the last few days by winning Cabinet agreement for no further reduction in the universities' budgets after the current round of cuts, to be announced today.

None of this, however, means that a new Education Secretary will not, or should not, continue with Sir Keith's campaign to cajole the local education authorities into better management of their schools. Sir Keith is fond of pointing out that huge sums are wasted by councils' inability to merge schools in line with falling pupil numbers.

His successor will have to maintain the momentum set by Sir Keith on all fronts, and this

Last week, an actor - an actor - was invited, on a public occasion, to express an opinion on a matter which involved political controversy, and refused to do so. Later, asked to explain his refusal, he said these memorable words: "I have strong political views, but I like to keep them to myself."

It can do no harm, and may do some good, to name this hero: he is Mr Paul Eddington, whose fame, as one of the two stars of *Yes Minister*, should not be allowed to obscure the fact that he is a very good actor. It is not, however, for his talent that I come to praise him today, but for his reticence.

I do not know when, or how, the custom of regarding actors and actresses as political sages began; I suspect that it coincided with the rise of television to its now dominant place in entertainment. Before that, most stage actors were known to a minority only, and film ones were remote beings from another planet; when actors began to be found nightly in the homes of many millions, the line between illusion and reality began to blur, and for many it has now entirely vanished.

That does not in itself explain why, even if the public have come to believe that actors and actresses are real people, their political opinions should be eagerly canvassed and readily disseminated, let alone heeded. Mind, I have no objection to their views on political matters being expressed; an actor has as much right to sound off on site-value taxation, bond-washing, regional policy and South Atlantic fishing rights as anyone else. But no one is obliged to listen; how does it come about that so many apparently do?

Possibly it is an illusion, like the players themselves, and for all the attention paid by the journalists and broadcasters, nobody outside the ranks of Vanessa's Loonies and similar groups of groupies (see *Macbeth's* speech beginning "Camorra, and camorra, and camorra") takes the slightest notice. I would like to think so, but presumably the attention paid to the mummies' opinions by the media must to some extent at least reflect the interests of the readers and viewers and listeners.

And it is worse than that; political parties, not all of them possessed by the belief that the world is flat and the moon made of green cheese, have taken to engaging performers for their party political broadcasts and election meetings, and these are expected not to sing or dance or juggle, or to speak the speech trippingly upon the tongue, but to express their political opinions and urge their audiences to adopt the same. Even the Tories, who would normally be expected to avoid such facetious shenanigans, once put up Jimmy Edwards for Parliament, as though there

weren't enough clowns at Westminster already and the Labour Party has for years been stuffing its electoral bandwagon full of Tuckers Without, Enter a Messenger and Third Citizenz.

True, they came to grief recently, in the most delightful way, when Miss Anna Carteret (who is by no means the silliest actress in England, and one of the better, in boot) waxed fervent in support of Labour in a party political broadcast, the Labour Party's educational policy includes a promise to abolish all private schools, and the very next day Miss Carteret was found to be sending both her children to the very institutions her heroes would close down.

But the case of Miss Carteret and the other performers who extol the virtues of the Labour Party brings me to the heart of my objection. Forget about Vanessa; the Loonies are not in the business of endorsing somebody else's political product - they make their own. It is the actor or actress who is invited to speak on a subject of his political views

Managua It is 4 pm in the offices of *La Prensa*, the only opposition daily in Marxist-run Nicaragua. The newsroom is deserted. In the composing room, workers listlessly hang about, waiting.

The day's news is at the government censorship office and no one knows when, or even if, tomorrow's paper will be printed. "It can take up to nine hours. Often we print too late to get to many of our readers," says Jaime Chamorro, the editor.

La Prensa's previous editor, Jaime's brother Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, was assassinated in 1978; the event helped to turn moderate, educated Nicaraguans against the Somoza dictatorship and bring the Sandinistas to power.

Lucy Hodges on the essential quality needed by Joseph's successor

Schools: how the new boy can do better

will not be easy. He must also consolidate the big reforms set in train: the replacement of O levels and CSE with the new GCSE examinations; the attempt to define what is taught in schools; a tightening of teacher training; appraisal of teachers' performance, and greater powers for parents through school governing bodies.

Once he has mastered his brief, he will certainly want to produce some policies of his own. He will not lack advice from those within the Tory party and outside. Because education has now become a top priority for Mrs Thatcher, he will be under enormous pressure to come up with some ideas for raising standards in schools.

This is at the heart of the current debate: how to raise the attainments of the average and below average children which compare unfavourably, for example, with those in West Germany; how to motivate children to want to learn and give them something to show for their efforts; and how to give them an education and training

which equips them for adult life. He will have to reconcile the apparently conflicting interests of a government which wants an education system to serve the country well and parents suspicious of too many compulsory lessons on technology.

This is enough to keep a new Education Secretary going for years. Unfortunately the new man will have little more than 18 months before a general election puts his policies to the test. That makes it virtually impossible for him to adopt some of the more fanciful ideas of those on the right of the party, such as education vouchers, which would throw the whole system into turmoil as schools were run down or built up in response to parental choice.

He could press ahead with Sir Keith's idea for direct grant primary schools or with a network of "crown" schools for children in urban areas, which would be direct grant schools in another guise. But these will take time to realize and could provoke a political outcry of the kind the

government might prefer to avoid. His most likely options are more modest: to go for an extension of technical and vocational education in schools, funded by the Manpower Services Commission, which means further central control of education; and an extension of the use of specific grants which would enable him to target money on pet projects. Again this would increase control by the centre.

The Department of Education and Science is known to want to fund polytechnics by means of specific grants, instead of funneling money through the local authorities, as at present. This is one idea Sir Keith's successor could pick up.

He might also take a tougher line with the universities, which, despite their protests over government cuts, are remarkably complacent about what they do and the way they do it. As George Walden, the minister in charge of higher education, has commented, the typical reaction of a university vice-chancellor is to say: "There's nothing wrong and we are putting it right." Universities could usefully develop systems for appraising the performance of lecturers and salary structures.

Above all, the new Education Secretary will have to have sensitive political antennae. Sir Keith's great failing has been his failure to operate as a politician. His successor will need all the qualities of character and persuasion he can muster to convince the teachers that he cares about them but thinks they could improve; and the Conservative Party and parents that he understands their concerns.

The author is education correspondent of The Times.

candlestick-maker. If he were not a familiar figure on the screen he would never have received the invitation, as is clearly demonstrated by the fact that no such invitation goes to the butcher, the baker or the candlestick-maker.

But that brings me back to the first and most interesting question: how did we get to the point where the political opinions of actors and actresses began to be thought of as intrinsic interest? Practically all their expressions of political opinion, after all, whether on television, talk-shows, or in newspaper interviews, are of a stunning banality, couched in language so stale, weary and unprofitable that I would almost rather sit through a new play by David Hare. Yet they are deferred to, praised for the cogency and incisiveness of their views, and confidently - perhaps even rightly - expected to have influence. (So, as a matter of fact, is David Hare, and playwrights much worse than he, too. But that, though an even more grisly subject, cannot be dealt with today.)

I do not wish, though temptation is strong in me, to go back to the days, when actors, who got above themselves were liable to be whipped through the streets at the cart's tail. (Mind you, I could name a few whose acting would probably be improved by such treatment.) But I have begun to despair of ever again finding an actor or actress who has even read, let alone understood and committed to memory, Hamlet's advice:

And let those that play your clowns speak no more than is set down for them; for there he that will themselves laugh, to set on some quarry of his own creation, to laugh too, though in the mean time some necessary question of the play be then to be considered; that's villainous, and shows a most pitiful ambition in the fool that uses it.

So it does, too. But Mr Eddington has this day lit a candle that shines like a good deed in a naughty world. For note: he did not say, which would have been admirable enough, that he had no political views to express; he insisted that he had such views, and strong ones, too, but that he likes to keep them to himself. Such an attitude, so boldly laid down, should be properly commended; a knighthood, for Mr. Eddington, would not be too much, and for once the usual criticism, "He has no political views to express," which normally means "for being a servile hack who supported anything his party did, however disgraceful, for more than 40 years," will be the literal truth. After all, what more notable public service could a man do than to refrain from talking about politics? Arise, Sir Paul; and the rest of you, sit down.

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Bernard Levin Miming and strutting upon a soapbox



weren't enough clowns at Westminster already and the Labour Party has for years been stuffing its electoral bandwagon full of Tuckers Without, Enter a Messenger and Third Citizenz.

True, they came to grief recently, in the most delightful way, when Miss Anna Carteret (who is by no means the silliest actress in England, and one of the better, in boot) waxed fervent in support of Labour in a party political broadcast, the Labour Party's educational policy includes a promise to abolish all private schools, and the very next day Miss Carteret was found to be sending both her children to the very institutions her heroes would close down.

But the case of Miss Carteret and the other performers who extol the virtues of the Labour Party brings me to the heart of my objection. Forget about Vanessa; the Loonies are not in the business of endorsing somebody else's political product - they make their own. It is the actor or actress who is invited to speak on a subject of his political views

Freedom to print, but only just

a military patrol. Henry Kissinger's proposal for a Central American solution to Nicaragua's civil war.

All the copy for the next day's paper, Chamorro says, has to be in by noon - an absurd time for the morning paper. Copies of the prepared pages are sent to the censor, who may erase whole stories, pictures or headlines, and cut or alter others. Even advertisements are closely scrutinized.

When the pages come back the staff work feverishly to change them. Photocopies of the new pages have to go back to the censor for final approval. If further changes are made they have to cut the negatives at the last minute. "We are not allowed to publish with any blank spaces" Chamorro says. "If they throw too much out and we don't have enough copy left we simply cannot print. That happened about ten times last year."

Even bright, entertaining stories are censored. The Sandinistas, it seems, feel that news should be serious and morally uplifting. Sensitivity is such that the headline of a football story, "Cardinal triumphs", was banned in case readers should think it was about a churchman.

Chamorro admits that the staff now censor themselves to a certain extent, in self-defence. "But sometimes, out of principle, we write stories which we know will be stopped. We keep everything in a file: some day someone will look at it and say, yes, that was censorship."

The journalists have to put up with a certain amount of harassment. "Our news editor was picked up by a couple of men with machineguns - obviously soldiers - as he came out of a bar one night. They beat him up and made off with his car."

"We reported the incident and it got in the paper, but without mention of the machineguns. Then *Barricada* (the official Sandinista organ) claimed that he was beaten up by a jealous husband. For two days we submitted stories

mentioning the machineguns and each time they were stopped. Then *Barricada* wrote: 'La Prensa does not defend him so he must be guilty.'"

The editor of *Barricada*, Jaime's Sandinista nephew, who says that his paper too is censored, although he admits it, usually happens only when it gets a story about a guerrilla attack before the army has released it.

Across town, Commander Bayardo Arce, a former Sandinista guerrilla leader and now one of the nine military commanders, insists: "There is freedom of the press in Nicaragua - after censorship - but it is a freedom to make constructive criticism, to point out mistakes and errors, not simply to oppose." Commander Arce thinks he should know: he was a lecturer in journalism and a reporter on *La Prensa* before taking up arms.

For the moment *La Prensa* is surviving despite censorship, rationing which keeps its circulation at around 70,000 a day. But Chamorro has no illusions. "They keep us alive for show, so they can say to outsiders that here is a free press, that they are not a repressive communist regime."

"They do not kill us off, but all the time they try to weaken us as much as they can."

Patricia Clough

Alastair Brett

The harm that Hailsham does

A month after his confrontation with the Bar over higher legal aid fees, Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, must be wondering how to finance a system in crisis. The Bar is claiming an increase of between 30 and 40 per cent in criminal legal aid fees, the daily solicitor scheme is a shambles, and the cost to the state of our cumbersome and expensive legal system creeps towards £500 million a year.

The financial crisis is almost entirely of the Lord Chancellor's making. Finding a solution to the conundrum of paying some lawyers more without making justice even more expensive and inaccessible would force him to face up to the chronic overmanning of a self-indulgent and split profession.

A good starting point is a speech by Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, in which he said that the procedure of our civil courts was "too slow, too technical and too costly".

Sir John's main point was that while the state had a clear duty to bear the cost of maintaining criminal courts, it seemed "generous to a fault" that the taxpayer should have to foot the £800-a-day bill of providing litigants with a High Court judge, court officials and a heated court room in which to sort out their civil disputes. He quoted the example of one case between two oil companies squabbling over a £3 million claim which lasted 60 days and cost the public purse more than £50,000.

The College of Judges, and the Lord Chancellor, should now give careful thought to changing the system so that wealthy litigants and companies would pay up to the full cost of court hearings for sorting out their disputes. After all, it seems wholly illogical that the taxpayer should foot the bill when a judge is presiding, but not in cases involving a commercial arbitrator.

These court costs should be paid in full by the losing party - a major incentive on both sides to settle before going to court. The revenue thus generated would go to increase the Legal Aid Fund, which in turn would be able to increase the low level of fees paid to barristers and solicitors doing criminal legal aid work; in addition, part of the money could be used to cast the net wider so that more people would be eligible for legal aid.

Lord Hailsham will also have to stick to his decision to make it a precondition of further talks with the Bar on higher legal aid fees that the Bar abandons its rule requiring a barrister to be accompanied by a solicitor or his representative at almost every hearing, even when doing something as simple as a plea in mitigation in the Crown Court.

If the Lord Chancellor does set off down this road he will initiate a heated debate over extended rights of audience for solicitors. It

remains an anomaly that solicitors can conduct long, contested actions in the county court and appear before High Court judges in chambers but cannot argue even the simplest point of law in the Crown Court. Indeed, the system now looks little more than a shamed attempt to protect the restrictive practices of the Bar.

The chief villain in this conspiracy to protect an independent Bar, while other professions and institutions, including the City, are being reformed, is the Lord Chancellor himself. It was he who said only a year ago: "If I thought any action of mine, as Lord Chancellor, would undermine the senior position of the Bar, I should be deeply disturbed indeed. I am a barrister, the son of a barrister, and the father of two barristers. I remain devoted to my branch of the profession."

Lord Hailsham, and to a lesser extent the Attorney General, will cost the legal aid system and the new independent crown prosecution service millions of pounds this year. Instead of granting employed solicitors the right to prosecute all but the most complex cases, independent barristers will have to be briefed to conduct some of the simplest Crown Court prosecutions. In short, the taxpayer will pay for the Lord Chancellor's refusal to extend solicitors' rights of audience in the Crown Court.

The irony of the predicament in which Lord Hailsham now finds himself is not lost on longstanding advocates of legal reform. If, in spite of everything, he still refuses to introduce a more flexible and interchangeable relationship between barristers and solicitors, particularly over rights of audience in the Crown Court, then the College of Judges must do what it can to streamline the system. If the College also fails to act, the next government may introduce infinitely more draconian reforms, not merely removing the Bar's present privileges but perhaps abolishing it altogether.

That is an outcome many would regret, and for which Lord Hailsham and the judges would be largely to blame. The author is a solicitor and legal adviser to Times Newspapers.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Deadline Aid to the rescue

At a time when almost everyone in the world is engaged in a fundraising activity for almost everyone in the world, this column does not wish to be left out of things. So today we are setting off on what must be the most exciting journalistic adventure of all time - Writing Against Deadline!

To raise funds for a man less fortunate than ourselves, this column will be written at white-hot speed on a typewriter somewhere in central London, rushed by relays of some of the world's finest postmen across the city to somewhere in Wapping, converted into new-tech type as soon as it arrives and then printed in half a million copies of a special souvenir album called "The Times, Wednesday May 21 1986".

This will never be reprinted. It is already guaranteed to be a collector's item.

The album will be sold all over the world, for one day only, in New York, Australia and Moscow, with the possible exception of Moscow. A crowd of some 300,000 is expected to turn out and buy their own copy, then go home and read it at breakfast or in the office later if it's one of those mornings.

But first, the great Column Against Time race has to be run. This column actually has to be finished before it can be printed! In one of the most exciting feats of journalism ever attempted, the writer of this column is attempting to get it finished before the editor rings up and says the magic words: "You're fired!" Will he do it? We were lucky enough to secure an exclusive interview with the lone writer of this column as, clad only in clothes and a pair of jogging shoes, he wearily climbed the slope of creation.

The question we asked was: What is it like, exactly, to be involved in this wonderful feat, this attempt to write a column against time? Had any word come through about a knighthood yet?

The answer we got was: "Look, I'm trying to write a piece - just get lost, will you?" The strain is obviously beginning to tell. The lone battle against sleep, exhaustion, fatigue and the bank manager will sap the strength of even the toughest fighter. But he knows he is not alone. Telephone messages are being received at the Writing Against Deadline com-

mand HQ all the time, as pledges of interest and support pour in. Here's one arriving now. Let's hear what it says.

"Just to say that if you could see your way clear to reducing the level of borrowing in the next week or so, with the inflow of more funds..."

Obviously a wrong number. Let's monitor another one.

"Hello. We wondered if you had finished the piece yet."

Thank you for your interest, but there is still a long way to go. The words tickle agonizingly slowly. Sometimes you can make things go more quickly by using heteroclitic words such as heteroclitic. Funny word, heteroclitic. Odd, bizarre, really. That's what it means, of course, the French use it all the time, but they're a funny lot, the French... La Batterie Contre le Deadline!

For that one paragraph the writer's control had clearly snapped and his mind had started to wander, but now the thought of all those people out there brings him back to his senses. He is in the great Column Against The Clock. He must not run out of things to say now. How could he break down so close to the finishing tape, totally bereft of ideas? Quick, somebody, an idea.

"We've got an idea. Why don't you do the column some other time, and we'll just print a large photo of ponies and daffodils in the New Forest captioned 'Ponies and Daffodils in the New Forest'? The readers always love that."

No, no - anything but that! To be replaced by the springtime snapshot, the one with lambs and cowpops or whatever it is this year? That's the ultimate degradation for the long-distance writer. "No thank you. We're well on schedule. If you'll just send a messenger round, the piece will be ready."

You can tell he really believes what he says. And that's what counts in the Great Writing Against Deadline race - not ideas, or words, or even people, really, just believing that you can, despite everything, make it to the end.

And here it comes! The end has been reached and the Column Against Time ordeal is over. If you missed it, it will be run again tomorrow.



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LABOUR AND THE FALKLANDS

In 1949 the Federal Republic of Germany was established and recognised by the Western powers. In 1950 it entered the European Coal and Steel Community. In 1955 it was admitted to NATO. Finally, in 1956 West Germany entered the European Community and full amity with its former enemies. These events occurred, respectively, four, five, ten and eleven years after one of the most terrible, bitter and fiercely fought wars in history.

The Falklands War deserves none of those adjectives. It was, in its way, a chivalrous war in the midst of which the British Defence Minister could pay a tribute to the courage and skill of Argentinian air force pilots without arousing either shock or hostility. Except for the dispute over the sovereignty of the Falklands, no cause exists for hostility between the Argentinian people and this country. There is accordingly every reason for the Labour party, looking optimistically ahead to when it might assume the responsibility for foreign policy, to consider how it might best overcome the sole obstacle to restoring the formerly close Anglo-Argentinian relationship.

But the activity of an Opposition party should be directed to thinking seriously about the Falklands problem before it attempts to solve it by active diplomacy. This is suggested not just by common sense, but also by the earlier failures of governments which acted on the principle that a solution would somehow evolve from the very process of diplomatic activity.

The effect that this produced on the islanders was to convince them that the Foreign Office was bent upon selling them out to Buenos Aires and

thus to implant in them a perpetually nervous siege mentality. Initially at least, it instilled a similar belief in Buenos Aires and consequently built up the hope there that a satisfactory settlement would be reached fairly soon. When it became clear that diplomacy of its own accord could produce nothing (except perhaps more diplomacy), the Argentinian government felt cheated. And that sentiment, coupled with a view that a decade of British rule would accept the *fait accompli* of a successful annexation, brought about the invasion.

Four years later, only one item in the mix has remained unchanged — the Falklanders still suspect that London is stily determined to betray them. Should Labour shadow Ministers arrive in Port Stanley with briefcases bristling with various hypothetical solutions, keen to explore them all but committed to none, the islanders are liable to resist every proposal and to borrow from Ulster loyalists the negotiating posture of "not an inch". The islanders would find support, as they have done in the past, from backbenchers of all parties.

This train of events would create the worst possible climate for any fresh negotiations between London and Buenos Aires, whether conducted by Mrs Thatcher or, as the Labour party study indicates, by an incoming Labour government. It would do so, moreover, in the service of a purely theoretical diplomacy by an Opposition which could not clinch any success it might achieve. Meanwhile Labour's efforts might actually drive the government into diplomatic obstructionism.

Far better, then, for Labour foreign policy thinkers to use

the luxury of non-responsibility to think out a clear solution before negotiating one. Mr George Foulkes, the author of the report and his party's spokesman on Latin America, might begin by considering how to meet the two most passionate (and reasonable) desires of the islanders. The first is that their distinctive institutions and way of life should be preserved uncontaminated by Argentinian customs or by an influx of Argentinians in sufficient numbers to tilt the balance of population. The second is that any agreement which established such rights should be protected against a change of mind (or government) in Buenos Aires.

Of the various solutions under discussion, two might be married in order to meet these fears: joint sovereignty and leaseback. If the islands were to be placed under the joint sovereignty of Britain and Argentina but leased back for a lengthy period to a British administration, that would assure the islanders that their local customs would survive. Joint sovereignty, on the other hand, would be an additional safeguard against Argentina's reneging. It would also meet the political objection to simple leaseback: popular opinion might conclude that British soldiers had died for a time-table.

Labour, by advancing such ideas, might find a surprising echo in Conservative and Alliance opinion. It might additionally begin the construction of a new "Falklands lobby" in parliament that would defend both the interests and reasonable wishes of the Falklanders without making their rights the cause of an unending quarrel with a nation long deemed friendly.

MR HURD CALLS TIME

The licensing regime applied to the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages is a pure example of regulation without principle. It is a set of regulations that continues because neither politician nor official chooses to question its purposes. Public houses close at three o'clock (or earlier) in England not to restrict drinking but because that is the inherited pattern, the pattern enforced by Asquith and Lloyd George for the sake of weapons manufacture. They acted, they thought, for the sake of victory against the Hun. Their regime persists in this age of mass tourism, leisure, and service employment, for no intelligible reason.

Mr Douglas Hurd is, it will be recalled, neither the minister for munitions, nor the minister of health, nor the secretary for trade. He is none the less the minister for the control of drink. He has studied the problem in all its particulars and felt empowered to make on Monday a radical announcement to the House of Commons. "The Government," he said, "believe there is a strong case for considering some relaxation

on licensing hours in England and Wales." It will not however do the considering now, nor tomorrow. It will do it, later (after the election perhaps, when the House will without doubt be filled with Members anxious to reform licensing, statutes and their regulatory kin restricting Sunday shopping.)

After the Government's failure to put in place a twentieth century regime for Sunday commerce, it is understandable that courageous deregulators are not vocal. Perhaps the opponents of the liberalization of leisure are more diverse than the government thinks. Perhaps there are sabbatarians who would enjoy a drink at 11.30pm. Who knows? But the government evidently fears the doctors and Salvationists who will oppose relaxed licensing laws would present (given its general uncertainty) an insuperable barrier.

Mr Hurd might have made a list of it. He has in his hand that impressive survey from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys showing how, in Scotland, enlightenment on pub opening hours

has been correlated with reductions in drink-related crime and public drunkenness. A correlation is to be sure not an explanation, but the Scottish evidence should reassure both those worried about volumes of alcohol intake and people who live near pubs and wine bars.

Were they asked, a majority of the adult population of England and Wales would find no convincing reason why they should not be treated by the law as rational consumers. The instincts of Mrs Thatcher's government have been to articulate that public sentiment. It has not, however, delivered change in face of determined sectional opposition nor have ministers proved adept at mobilizing popular support for reform.

Some private member should now have a go. And if the government cannot muster the courage to implement a reform in which it proclaims its belief, it should try to summon up the lesser nerve to give his bill a fair parliamentary wind. Mr Hurd, if the prospect makes him "frit", might resort to Dutch courage.

LAST CHANCE IN COLOMBO

Recent bomb outrages in Sri Lanka have shocked an island in which violence of one kind or another has become almost commonplace during the last three years. Not only that, but they have reverberated round a world which has so far regarded the issue as internal.

Its roots are deeply embedded within the island's racial structure — which is why early optimism over ending the violence militarily seemed misplaced. Under British imperial rule, the energetic Tamil minority enjoyed a position disproportionate to its numerical strength. The result after independence in 1948 was an attempt by successive governments in Colombo to restore what they thought to be a more equitable balance, by positive discrimination in favour of the Sinhalese majority. This in turn led to rising discontent in the Tamil strongholds of the North and East, to a backlash against them — and to worsening bloodshed.

Whatever mistakes his government and its predecessors have made in the past, it is hard not to feel some sympathy with President Junius Jayewardene. But the schisms which have now developed, with bloody results, even within the Tamil secessionist movement, suggest that Sri Lanka's armed forces have a hard struggle ahead of them —

if only to contain the violence while the search for a political solution continues. It is therefore unfortunate that the president, however great the frustration, has been tempted into dark threats to "unleash the army" on the North. Not only do such comments erode what confidence remains in the military among the moderate Tamil communities, but it serves to antagonize the government in Delhi which is supposedly trying to fill the honest broker role.

Although the hardening attitudes on both sides has made a political compromise increasingly difficult, it is still by no means beyond Jayewardene's capabilities. But he will need substantial help. In return for these concessions, the Delhi government will need to exercise its influence with the Tamil extremists, to persuade them to give up their demands for the independent Tamil state of "Eelam" and settle for a reasonable compromise. That will not be easy since the groups now dominating the Tamil community have no real interest in a political solution. They have obtained their dominance by mass-circulating their Tamil rivals, they have links with international terrorism, and they have objectives wider than Tamil

separatism which amount to eradicating the democratic system of government in the country. Moves for a political solution need to be maintained not in order to win such groups round, but in order to create the conditions in which more moderate leaders might have a chance of gaining support.

Can the Indian government deliver any negotiations? So far its Tamil sympathies have not exactly helped it in its role of mediator. But it is among the very few outside influences which might bring the extremists in the North to come to terms with reality.

Meanwhile there is one alternative. This is to re-involve the good offices of the Commonwealth and its Secretary-General Mr. Sonny Ramphal. Mr. Ramphal was prepared to help at an earlier stage — an initiative which fell through when it was disclosed prematurely. Events have moved forward since then — or perhaps "backwards" might seem more appropriate. There is no reason why the Sri Lankan government should not turn to him now if Delhi's latest intervention should prove fruitless. It is, after all, a task which should not only concern the Commonwealth but involve it as well.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lack of resources in hospitals

From Dr D. J. Fairlamb and others
Sir, We are consultants working in a deprived district in the West Midlands who wish to support the argument for increased resources to the acute hospital sector raised in the letter from Dr Thompson and others (May 13).

It is a matter of record that the Wolverhampton Health Authority is under-provided for all major specialties. There should be 250 acute medical beds, but in fact there are 145, a serious under-provision that has existed for decades. The result of this under-provision is that for 24 years there have been continuing crises, with medical patients being nursed in beds designated for other specialties and a consequent dislocation of service provided.

For example, one third of the beds on the cancer ward are constantly occupied by medical patients. The regional normative number of cancer beds for the unit is 50, whereas only 16 are provided.

Our current capital programme, due to be completed in 1995, will correct the worst deficit, but is based on the assumption that this district will still be approximately 10 per cent deprived against its normative requirement.

We sympathise with the problems in the Thames regions, as a result of the application formulae of RAWP (resource allocation working party). However, until a general increase in hospital funding occurs and is applied to the most needy areas, RAWP must continue faithfully.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. FAIRLAM,
J. B. MARCZAK,
K. W. M. SCOTT,
The Royal Hospital,
Wolverhampton, West Midlands.

From the Chairman of Chichester Health Authority
Sir, The real trouble with the London teaching hospitals is that they have too many doctors. As more beds are closed to achieve the required economies, the situation worsens. Already one hears of such absurdities as as many as 14 consultants for a ward with 23 beds.

At the same time many districts like this outside London are short of doctors at all levels in certain specialties such as orthopaedics and geriatrics and lack the means to build up the medical teams they need.

If the object of NHS policy is, as we are frequently assured, to

spread the limited resources more fairly, Government and the medical professional associations must devise a mechanism for moving out of London not only the money released by bed closures but also the medical teams and their associated costs.

To close beds without shifting medical manpower and its associated costs is to add to the frustration and fury that bed closures provoke and does little to help the districts outside London take on their proper share of the service in relation to their population's needs.

Yours faithfully,
ALISON MUNRO, Chairman,
Chichester Health Authority,
PO Box 42,
Royal West Sussex Hospital,
Broyle Road,
Chichester,
West Sussex.

From Dr R. A. Durance
Sir, Mr Berriman (May 15) is justly proud of the new hospitals in his region. There is much to be admired in them. But in seeming to endorse the resource allocation working party's policy of increasing the funding of district general hospitals at the expense of teaching hospitals, he ignores the fact that the North East Thames Regional Health Authority (of which he is chairman), is composed not only of five teaching hospitals, but also of a great many district general hospitals.

In redistributing resources in favour of the provinces, it is certainly not the peripheral hospitals of his own "metropolitan" region which stand to gain, as might have been inferred by his letter.

His argument would have carried more weight if such new hospitals as that in Colchester were given the necessary revenue to function. When you hear, Sir, that the opening of the new hospital in this town has prompted led to the closure of one other hospital and the resultant hardship, another is to follow, and that vacant vacancies in anaesthesia, geriatrics, haematology, neurology and rheumatology can not be financed, you will understand that the garden of the North East Thames Regional Health Authority is less full of roses than Mr Berriman would have you believe.

I am, Sir, his obedient servant,
R. A. DURANCE,
St Mary's Hospital,
Pope Lane,
Colchester, Essex.

Chernobyl disaster

From Dr D. C. R. Pitcher
Sir, Mr Ian Lloyd (May 15) evades the essential issue. It does seem to be true that the development of nuclear power is at the present time expedient, and I should not wish to identify myself with what Mr Lloyd calls the "unscrupulous" opposition to anything "nuclear". But the issue of just what are the long-term risks has not been settled to the satisfaction of the non-partisan layman. It is no answer at all to point to the long-term risks of conventional forms of energy production: these, too, must be accurately estimated and set in the balance so that a considered choice can be made.

To talk of the "worst-case scenario" and "courage" in the way that Mr Lloyd does actually implies that the worst-case scenario is a real possibility, albeit remote. The question is, how remote, and what are the best projections into the very long-term future: say 5,000 years?

What should we feel if the ancients had left us a lethal legacy? It has been said that, for the foreseeable future, the likely deaths from famine and other

natural disasters will exceed by many times the likely deaths from nuclear accidents. Even if this be true, it misses the essential point: deaths from natural disasters do not damage the race, but the possibility of accumulating radiation effects over generations should vitally influence the decisions that we take now.

What precisely will be the risks when the whole earth is peppered with nuclear power stations? What will be the associated problems of waste disposal? Is not a certain number of accidents statistically inevitable — and predictable? What is that number, and over what period might cumulative effects become such as to threaten the survival of the race of civilisation? As a layman, am I indeed correct in suspecting that my part in the decisions now taken might leave a legacy to my descendants from which they will perish?

Without an answer to these questions, my reaction to further developments in the field of nuclear power is one to make me pause. I simply ask for full and frank information.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. PITCHER,
37 The Croft,
Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Observatory's future

From Professor P. F. Winkler
Sir, As a visiting astronomer spending a sabbatical year in Britain, I have been following with interested disinterest the controversy surrounding the decision to move the Royal Greenwich Observatory from Herstmonceux.

British astronomy has successfully maintained a position of world leadership for three centuries (out of all proportion to the clarity of English skies, I might add). This position is now in peril. Funds to support astronomy are declining and much of that funding is increasingly directed.

The RGO is a case in point. The present staff is too large for the observatory's current and future mission and as a result it siphons off too large a fraction of the limited funds available for astronomical research.

Is not the driving reason for closing Herstmonceux and moving the RGO elsewhere simply a convenient means for trimming the staff? Surely that effect will be achieved, for many will judge it too disruptive to move their families from Sussex to Edinburgh, Manchester, or even to Cambridge. Unfortunately for the RGO, the personnel most likely to resign rather than move are the technical staffs whose readily marketable skills will make it easy for them to find other employment. Those least confident of their ability will follow the observatory wherever, resulting in a sadly emasculated RGO.

The RGO is, of course, already located in excellent purpose-built buildings at Herstmonceux that are surely superior to any new home they may expect to find through a self-financing move. Cooperation with scientists from many universities in astronomical research and in instrument development can and does take place from its present location. And the proximity to Gatwick makes transportation to the optical telescopes on La Palma in the Canary Islands more convenient than from any of the proposed alternatives.

Reducing the staff by moving the RGO and seeing who chooses to come along may be cost-effective, in that some redundancy payments are avoided, but it is not the long run to make hard decisions — to select a staff whose skills are most compatible with the dual mission of developing and maintaining modern instruments to serve all British astronomers, and of continuing a strong in-house research program consistent with the long tradition of the RGO.

Leave the RGO at Herstmonceux. A large portion of the splendid grounds (including the castle if need be) could still be sold to a compatible buyer, while keeping the modern research buildings intact. The library and archives, now housed in the castle, could be comfortably accommodated in other existing buildings once the staff is reduced. Proceeds from the sale of the castle and grounds would finance the reorganization of the RGO's present home with a tidy sum left over to support new research.

Airborne trail of virus disease

From the Director of the Animal Virus Research Institute

Sir, In his note on the possibility of the transmission of rabies to the UK by bats (May 5) Hugh Clayton mentions that birds were blamed for bringing foot-and-mouth from France to the Isle of Wight in 1981. In point of fact, carriage of virus by birds was never at any time considered as a plausible explanation for the origin of the outbreaks of the disease on Jersey and the Isle of Wight.

Research following the major epidemic of the disease in the Midlands in 1967/68 clearly demonstrated the importance of the airborne route of transmission of the virus. Infected pigs in particular are capable of releasing into the air very large amounts of infective virus and, providing the climatic conditions are suitable, virus can remain in a relatively confined column of air which can be blown by wind over surprisingly long distances, especially over water.

A computer model has been developed by the Meteorological Office, Bracknell, and the Animal Virus Research Institute, Pirbright. This makes possible predictions of the likelihood of spread of infection, knowing the numbers of animals involved in an outbreak of disease and the local climatic conditions around the time of the outbreak in terms of wind direction and relative humidity, etc.

In March, 1981, when there were several large piggeries affected by the disease near Hennessy, northern France, the computer analysis of the situation indicated that outbreaks of the disease could be expected in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight, but not in southern England. In the event this is exactly what happened and the State veterinary services were well prepared to bring the disease rapidly under control.

While it is not impossible that birds could act as purely mechanical vectors of the virus, it is now very likely that many outbreaks in the past, when the Continent of Europe was much more severely affected by the disease than it is at present, were due to the airborne spread of the virus and not the result of the involvement of birds.

It has to be emphasized that although the virus of foot-and-mouth disease can be spread by the airborne route, this does not mean necessarily that other viruses are spread in the same manner. There is no evidence to date that the virus of rabies is transmitted by this mechanism.

Yours faithfully,
B. W. J. MAHY, Director,
Animal Virus Research Institute,
Pirbright, Surrey,
May 5.

Woodland eyesore

From Mrs Diana Monro
Sir, Lord Esher's letter (May 13) about the "PVC" (sic) tree shelter as "a new horror at large" is almost completely misconceived.

The majority of tree shelters now employed in the UK are made of polypropylene in a pleasant shade of light brown and will degrade naturally in four to five years. Some are white (translucent) and are useful in tracing small transplants in dense cover. Meanwhile they provide protection against animals, weeds and weather. Above all they promote early growth to a degree hitherto impossible. They also enable planting to take place where otherwise it would not have been economic (an aesthetic and commercial advantage).

Millions are made in Britain and exported all over the world. They have been described as "the best thing to come to forestry since the Wellington boot".

A "fully transparent" or "dark brown" tree shelter would be practically useless. The admission of light must be carefully governed to provide the "mini-climate" in which vast numbers of our future trees are now flourishing for the gratification of our descendants and thanks to this brilliant invention.

Yours faithfully,
DIANA MONRO, Director,
Monro, Alexander and Co Ltd,
Newleaze,
Great Somerton,
Chippingham, Wiltshire,
May 14.

Croatian war crimes

From Dr Bojan Bujic

Sir, My father having perished in one of the extermination camps in wartime Croatia, I may count myself, indirectly, as one of Andrija Artukovic's victims. Yet, I was somewhat disquieted by the news of a death sentence passed on him after the trial just concluded in Zagreb (report, May 15).

Coming, as it does, more than 40 years after his reign of terror came to an end the sentence, even if considered just in legal terms, inevitably assumes lineaments of revenge.

Artukovic's disregard of the sanctity of human life seems to me to have been inspired by a firm religious (I hesitate to call it Christian) zeal which enabled him to imagine himself as a defender of the Catholic purity of Croatia against what he probably saw as the menaces of Orthodox Christianity and communist godlessness.

If the sentence were to be commuted now, the gesture would perhaps help to demonstrate to him the existence of compassion and mercy — the virtues he himself so demonstrably lacked.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 21 1864

The Danish-Prussian war, the origins of which were noted in this column last year (April 4), began in January 1864. In October of that year the defeated Danes signed a peace treaty in Vienna. Throughout the campaign the sympathies of The Times had been with Denmark. The paper's Special Correspondent was Antonio Gallenga.

DENMARK AND GERMANY

(From our Special Correspondent lately at the Danish head-quarters.)

Copenhagen, May 17. After all the endless trouble the statesmen of the London Conference have undergone to patch up an armistice or truce between the belligerent Powers, we must not be surprised if we hear that all their labour has been in vain, and that hostilities will break out again before the expiration of the term appointed for their suspension. Ever since we received the first announcement of the resolution of the plenipotentiaries assembled in London, and up to Saturday last, the 14th, the Prussians have continued to carry on the wholesale spoliation which had signalled their presence in the Jutland provinces, and which had raised against them so universal a feeling of indignation throughout Europe. Their contributions are still laid upon and levied from most of the townships, and where the municipal authorities, referring to the terms of the London agreement (according to which "La Prusse s'abstient de toute spoliation pendant la suspension des hostilités"), refuse to comply with the spoiler's demands, the soldiers are allowed, and even directed, to help themselves to anything they can find in the shops or at the farmhouses, in not unfrequent instances breaking into the stores by main force, like common burglars.

In some places, it is true, acknowledgments and quitances are delivered to the persons thus robbed, with assurances that the bonds "shall be honoured at the end of the war." But, again, there are cases in which the local authorities, upon remonstrating against the flagrant breach of the agreement and abuse of power, have been threatened with instant imprisonment. There is no doubt, also, that the other condition, that the allied armies should not "entraver le commerce, ni les communications, ni la marche régulière de l'administration," has been utterly disregarded. The Austrians have even confiscated the wires and other gear belonging to the telegraph establishment; and in some localities they have prevented the citizens from hoisting their national and Royal flag, the Dannebrog; and he is borne in mind that the Germans, besides helping themselves to what they had immediate occasion for, or had taken a fancy to, have also laid under sequestration such property and merchandise as might be of use to them at some future period, by closing the shops and putting their seals to the doors, thus claiming eventual rights of possession, and preventing the owners from doing as they please with their goods.

It is remarkable, also, that the behaviour of the allied troops since the announcement of the truce has not been everywhere exactly the same, for while Marshal Wangel, at his head-quarters in Horsens, has shown some disposition to spare the inhabitants and respect the conditions imposed by the London Conference, some of his subalterns, away from his immediate influence, have set no limits to their rapacity, and aggravated their spoils by the harshness and brutality of their behaviour. One of the officers who has risen to greater distinction by these acts of lawless depredation is General Count Vogel von Falkenstein, who has made himself famous at Aarhus and throughout Jutland under the name of "Der Raubvogel".

A glance at any of the Copenhagen papers, or the perusal of a variety of private letters, would suffice to accumulate a sufficient amount of evidence to prove that the Austro-Prussian Governments are not willing to abide by the terms of the armistice, and to observe their own share of the obligations devolving upon them, or that the discipline of their armies is not strong and thorough enough to bind their commanders to their duties. With the ample means of communication placed at their disposal, and the excellent management, for which the German commissariat is justly renowned, it would be worse than idle to plead the necessities of their troops as an excuse for the excesses of which they have made themselves guilty.

... I am not at all surprised to hear the organs of public opinion in the country declaring that the armistice is nothing but a delusion and a snare.

Answering back

From Mrs Claire Hewitt

Sir, I mourn the demise of the thank-you letter. It is not that I necessarily want thanks for a gift, but I like to know it has reached its destination. Should I Enquire bluntly as to whether it had arrived? Ring up on some other pretext? Express sorrow at receiving no acknowledgment? Give up sending presents? Forget the whole thing? Or will writing to The Times solve my problem? Yours faithfully, CLAIRE HEWITT, Overseas, South Street, Wellington, Somerset, May 16.

All geared up for a charter year of change

This year could be a turning point for the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants. A new president is lined up, a name change is in prospect and there are plans to increase the institute's public profile.

Peter Lawrence, a vice-president, is due to take over as president from Dr John Delany at the annual meeting in June. Mr Lawrence is the first to say that the ICMA council works as a team, but a change of emphasis is inevitable.

Dr Delany has been closely associated with the drive to integrate the profession. There are now six accountancy bodies, which he believes is too many. The ICMA, which represents management accountants, most of whom work in industry, is committed to work for the unification of the profession, so at least all those who work in industry, commerce and the public sector or offering non audit work should belong to a single stream.

In recent months, however,

this project has been put on the back burner. In its latest annual report the council says: "It must be recognized that the possibility of achieving this goal (integration) will be slender," until the other institutes make it their own aim.

Mr Lawrence says: "I don't see integration as a major plank of strategy." Instead he believes in effective communication. As a result, the ICMA's public relations budget is set to rise from £59,000 in 1985 to £200,000 next year.

As well as marketing the institute to outsiders, Mr Lawrence will spend much of his time as president in visiting regional branches. His other priorities include the Advanced Learning Foundation, boosting the consultancy section and harnessing the energies of the institute's brighter young members. Most of these points are covered by the recent Strategy Review.

Mr Lawrence will take over the presidency when members will also be asked to consider the second name change in the institute's history. For its first 53 years of life it was the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, with the current name adopted as recently as 1972. Three years later the ICMA was granted a Royal Charter but it has not been able to incorporate "chartered" into its title until now.

Brian Jenkins, the President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, which has objected to the use of "chartered" in the ICMA name in the past, said last week: "We are very happy that they should change their name."

The ICAEW does not however want individual members of the ICMA to change their designation. Mr Jenkins



The incoming and outgoing presidents: Peter Lawrence, left, and Dr John Delany

A hot line to help the image

The Strategy Review sets a course for the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants to follow for the next few years. It was presented last November by Dr John Delany, president of the institute, and already a number of its recommendations have been implemented. More changes will follow.

The review was set up by the previous president of the institute, Cyril Banyard, with the idea of reappraising the 1983 documents, Strategic Aims and Policies. The committee included Dr Delany, the two vice-presidents, Peter Lawrence and Professor Michael Bromwich, and three other members. They started from the premise that there should be some machinery for implementing recommendations. "Attention is drawn to the dangers of failing to carry out stated policy intentions," says the review, referring to the fact that the 1983 document was not used assiduously as a guide to action.

With that admonition in mind, the review tackled long term objectives quite separately from short term options. It set out 25 short term options, of which all except one, proposing the establishment of a Livery company, were approved by the council.

The review recommended that the ICMA should discuss long term unification of the profession. Though talks continue, realization of this aim looks unlikely at least in the near future.

The recommendation that the annual report should look forward as well as record past events has by contrast already been implemented. As a result the 1985 annual report and accounts includes a section Looking Ahead, which restates the general thrust of the strategy review.

The ICMA is also committed as a result of the review to publishing the opportunities arising from the establishment of an ICMA chair at the London School of Economics. Professor Michael Bromwich, who holds the post and is in addition vice president of the ICMA, will in the normal course of events succeed Peter Lawrence as president of the institute. This alone should bring attention to his academic post. More research publications are planned and the review recommended that there should be a regular digest of research.

Public relations are a major concern of the review, which suggested that there should be a new marketing department. As a result, a marketing consultant starts work this week. Though this is only a two-day week appointment, it is expected to result in greater activity. Increased marketing awareness is expected to help recruit students and improve the image of the institute in the press, in the profession, in industry and with the Government.

The review was also concerned with improving communication with members and a committee is currently looking at how best to achieve this aim. Among other ideas it is considering setting up a hot line, a freepost facility and a competition for good suggestions. The review suggests the establishment of a senior members group to link past presidents and those prominent in business, a younger members group for the under 30s, and a student group.

There are also recommendations concerning international aspects of the institute's work, monitoring the education of ICMA students, help

Advertising curbs may be eased

for the 1,000 or so members in practice and contacts with other institutions.

The last of the options listed, to study the need for changed disciplinary procedures, could prove more controversial. Last year the disciplinary committee, chaired by David Allen, considered 13 cases, considerably more than in previous years. Of the 11 cases decided in the year, one resulted in expulsion and five in some form of reprimand, with five abandoned.

The disciplinary committee has already started a review of the ethical guide for members and of the institute's disciplinary procedures. It is also likely to look at the question of advertising, with a view to relaxing restrictions in line with other professions.

The proposals to establish a Livery company, which would have various charitable aims including the provision of bursaries for research, were defeated because the council felt a Livery company was associated with City institutions, which the ICMA is not.

CD

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Defence Ministry accountant Gillian Croft, prize-winner in her ICMA exams

says he has no objection to the institute title including "chartered" but he does not want management accountants to be described as "chartered accountants".

The ICAEW claims that would cause confusion between its members who are allowed to audit company accounts and are trained in practice rather than industry, and the members of the ICMA who are not allowed to do any auditing and who are trained in industry and commerce.

The new name, agreed after long negotiations, is to be the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants. Assuming members approve the change it will be put before the Privy Council later in the year. The members however will not be changing their designation.

The ICMA has more than 25,000 members, against the ICAEW's 80,000. In time however the ICMA could catch up. Already it is growing fast, having nearly doubled in size since Tom Degenhardt became secretary in 1973.

About 6,000 members are based overseas, not necessarily working for British companies. And about 2,500 are employed in the public sector, including 500 in nationalized industries.

One of the ICMA's cardinal objects is unification of the profession. The problem with

Practical and simple approach applauded

this project however is that the ICAEW, which is widely seen as the standard bearer for the practising profession, is also more representative of accountants in industry than the ICMA, in so far as it has more members in industry than the ICMA. The implication is that if any one of the existing bodies were to represent the 150,000 or so accountants now belonging to the six accountancy bodies, it should be the ICAEW. Members of the ICMA would find this hard to accept.

To its credit the ICMA has a more practical and market orientated approach than the

other accountancy bodies. It won widespread applause, for example, for its radical stand on inflation accounting. Instead of complicated notes to the accounts, as required by the Accounting Standards Committee, it suggested a simple two line adjustment. Now that the ASC requirement has been abandoned, partly because it was too complex for practical purposes, many observers regret that the whole profession did not adopt this simpler approach.

On more recent issues the ICMA has more or less agreed with other accounting bodies. In a submission in February to the Office of Fair Trading inquiry into the professions however the ICMA hit out indirectly at its rivals.

In particular Dr Delany, in his capacity as president, suggested that ICAEW members should no longer be responsible for auditing companies, public limited companies, most of which are listed on the stock exchange, should be audited by an Audit Commission and the requirement to audit small companies should be dropped, he said.

Friendly rivalry between the accountancy bodies is almost endemic and integration therefore seems unlikely in the near term at least. Last year ICMA members defeated a motion to merge with the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants, though the council did approve a reciprocal arrangement with the Institute of Management Consultants.

Recognition by other professional bodies will help to secure a higher profile. But prominent industrial managers such as Norman Ireland, finance director of BTR, David Allen, finance director of Cadbury Typhoo and David Andrews, chairman and chief executive of Land Rover-Leyland, all of whom are members of the ICMA, can probably do more for the ICMA than any reciprocal arrangement. These leaders are backed by the bright young managers of tomorrow.

Clare Dobie

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THE INSTITUTE OF COST AND
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANTS/2No more bean counters
or score keepers

With more than 40,000 students world-wide, compared with a total of 25,000 qualified members — education and training plays a major role in the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants' policy. And, although it does not itself run or approve training courses, a lot of work goes into ensuring students are equipped to become the next generation of management accountants.

But, the ICMA says, this does not mean it churns out the bean counters and score keepers traditionally associated with the accountancy profession. Instead it sees its members as financial managers, an integral part of a company's management team.

Jim Francis, UK audit manager at Reed International, thinks there are four main elements of a finance manager's job. He must act as controller, safeguarding and accounting for the company's assets. As a decision maker he must look, for example, at what to buy and how to market products; as a strategic planner he must consider the company's future; and as a treasurer, monitor the company's cash flow and decide how to earn it and spend it.

The training programme designed to equip students with these skills has two interlocking strands — examinations and practical experience. To qualify as a student, applicants need either a degree

or university entrance level qualifications. But to qualify for membership of the ICMA, students need broad work experience as well as exam passes.

The institute sets both the syllabus and the exams. These were updated last year to incorporate changes in accounting, particularly advances in information technology. Dr Alex Young, chairman of the education and training committee, says the aim of the syllabus is "to provide a broad exam base which is linked to the student's work in practice."

The syllabus is in four stages, each with four exams. The first three cover financial and analytical skills, including papers on law, economics, information technology and taxation. The final stage, designed to test a candidate's ability to work as part of a

management team, covers subjects such as decision making, strategic planning, control, audit and marketing. All the ICMA's students work in industry and to suit the requirements of different employers, studying can be done in a variety of ways ranging from block or day release courses at college or private tutors, to "distance learning" by correspondence courses.

Devising a syllabus to suit this variety of study methods was not easy. One way the syllabus tries to help is by giving students an indication of the depth of knowledge required. Each part of the syllabus is marked on a scale from 1, meaning appreciation of the subject, to 4, which means the student should be able to apply the knowledge in practice. And the various parts of each paper are weighted as a guide to the amount of study time needed.

The institute estimates that students of average ability should complete the course in four to five years of part-time study, a year less if full time. Graduates can qualify for exemptions so they should get through more quickly.

But the exams are only half of it. Before admission to membership students must also have at least three years' work experience, monitored by the ICMA through log books which the students keep throughout training. The experience must include basic accounting, decision making and co-operation with other departments in the organization.

All the students
work in industry

This part of the training can only be carried out at work and that means co-operation and liaison with employers. Some companies do run structured training courses and the ICMA will give help and advice to companies wishing to set one up. Similarly, it will approve training courses which meet its requirements,

currently about 450 are on the register.

While large companies are most likely to have structured courses, this does not necessarily mean they are the best place to train. Small firms can offer a wide range of experience because the accountant has to be a jack-of-all-trades.

To encourage companies to set up schemes and to show how to run a good scheme, the institute runs a training award for companies with special management accounting programmes. Last year's winner was the TI Group.

John Sellers, TI's group financial controller, sees the

main role of an accountant in the company as navigating: "Looking forward rather than back, planning the business, developing strategy, using the figures rather than simply producing them." So the training programme is rigorously structured to instill these qualities into new recruits. It's aim is to equip these recruits to become directors of one of the group's smaller companies by the age of 29.

TI students study through correspondence courses but also have a senior official as a "mentor" to guide them through training, sort out problems — and bound them

when their performance slips. Training is split into four terms, ending with a spell in head office learning how a plc deals with the outside world, including relations with shareholders and the City.

The finance training scheme, which is part of a wider management course, has been going for about five years. Already, according to Mr Sellers, one trainee is almost ready to become a director. And he is only 26.

But, in common with many others who offer good training, TI does suffer from the "brain drain" syndrome. Too often people groomed by the

group suddenly find themselves very marketable and move on.

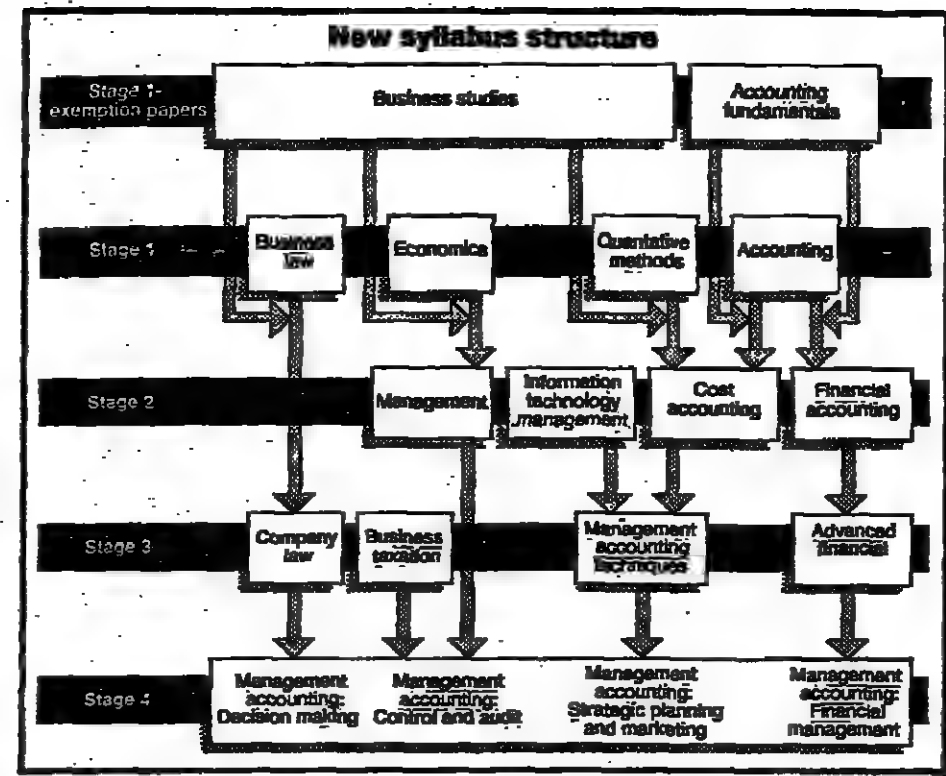
Rolls Royce, another ICMA training award winner, has similar problems. But Ron Giffin, controller of financial

planning, is philosophical. "We normally hold on to some. And the scheme does give us the benefit of having people with fresh minds coming through the organization, which really sharpens us up."

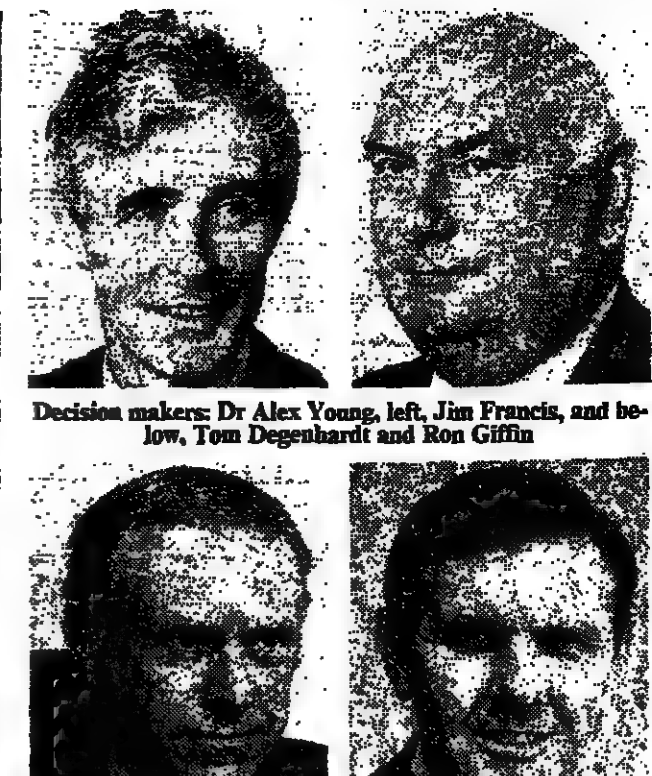
Marketability is something the ICMA prides itself on. The qualification is designed for all industry sectors, from the Civil Service to manufacturing. And members do work in all areas of business, at all levels. Of the 25,000 members, more than 25 per cent are in senior positions — directors, chairman, company secretaries and financial controllers.

"I see it as a cradle-to-grave qualification," says Reed's Mr Francis. "And that can't be bad."

Heather Connon
Head of corporate affairs, Accountancy Age



The four stages to becoming a management accountant



Decision makers: Dr Alex Young, left, Jim Francis, and below, Tom Degenhardt and Ron Giffin

The special manager in the headhunter's sights

The manager who is capable of manipulating information is increasingly becoming a valuable company asset and is much sought after by the executive headhunters. He or she is a peculiar breed and has really only been spawned within the last decade. The species is also a hybrid and marries the training of a management accountant with those of a technologist, or vice versa.

The new executive is vital to modern industry and commerce, claim the organizers of the ICMA's "Informed Manager" conference being held in London today, because good information can give a company competitive advantage. That advantage is acquired by using Information Technology (IT) — telecommunications and computers — to process and package the data skillfully.

At the heart of the revolution is the microcomputer and the diffusion of computing power. A decade ago the information used by management was largely generated by the data processing experts who operated the company mainframe machines. The information was produced for management by management information service departments whose daily, weekly or monthly reports on sales and production were the mainstay of the management decision

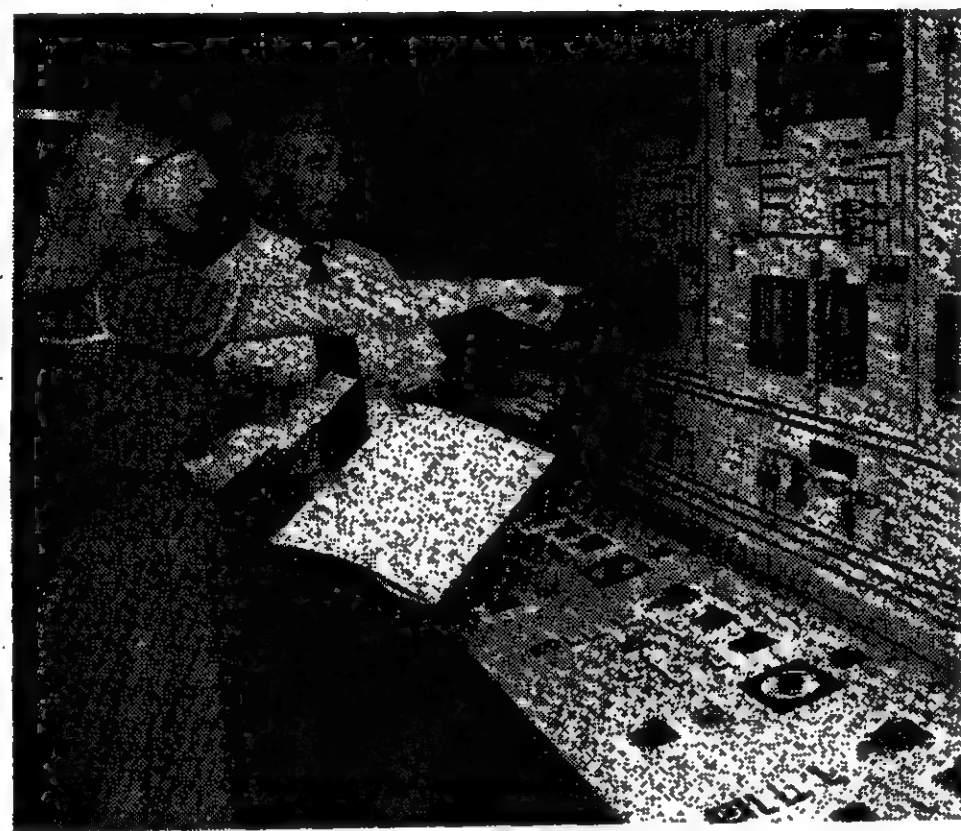
process. Now, that has changed.

The microcomputer has meant that a substantial number of people who previously had no access to computing power have been encouraged to use it. A new kind of ability is now required. Many managers are still fearful of learning this skill. Some consider the machines and the work they process to be the responsibilities of their secretaries. These executives are however unaware of the importance of the micro as a tool and how it can enhance their ability to do their jobs. The delegates to the conference will be told this message.

Sophisticated telecommunications links are another part of the information technology equation. Satellite and cable networks which connect continents in seconds offer business users many facilities for voice and data carriage.

The future needs of the modern business are information and decision making. The well informed manager will be numerate, aware of the technical props he can use to cull and process that information, and be an experienced decision maker. To compile the correct information for executive decisions the type of data required calls for intelligent selection by persons who understand the decision-making processes.

Old methods are not only



Today's breed of management accountants also need to have technological skills

obsolete but cumbersome and time consuming. The modern approach allows quick compilation and updating of information files (called databases or databanks) and the electronic transmission of the same.

The Government, through the Department of Trade and Industry, declared 1982 Information Technology Year. The idea behind the promotion was to increase the awareness of IT among British management. There was euphoria during the year with the months of promotion ending with a speech from Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The paperless office was within sight, it was then claimed. Full electronic offices were to become commonplace. The British managers were told. The year finished with as much of the political euphoria as when it began. It was claimed that Britain's managers were far more aware of the opportunities available to them through the new technology, and that they had

taken a giant step during the year towards matching their competitors in the US and Japan. The reality was quite different.

Today's conference proves that a substantial number of British managers and accountants are still not aware of the opportunities available and that their company offices are far from being electronic. Many are still working with outdated technology and performing with outdated practices.

The future strategy adopted by companies and their managers must perceive the value of information. The Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP), the recently disbanded advisers to the Cabinet Office, about two years ago published a revolutionary document highlighting the value of information. The ITAP experts concluded that information is so important a commodity and is so crucial in making business decisions that it could be sold. Information is a new industry which

should be given encouragement to grow, ITAP claimed.

A number of major sources of such information, like the British Library, have responded to that call and formed their own confederation. The group promotes information as an industry but also attempts to convert managers who have not yet discovered the true worth of well processed data.

The IT message is not confined to the office. Factory automation is part of the same conversion. Computer aided design techniques, robotics and computer aided manufacture are very important ingredients in the new manufacturing climate of the 1980s.

Plant managers and accountants who work in manufacture must be as aware of the versatility of these new techniques as they are of the costs of their installation and how their usage can be reflected on the price of a product or process.

According to the organizers

of The Informed Manager conference: "In the year 2000 every function — marketing, production, distribution, research and design and finance — will all have their own computer operations. Each will be linked to provide the corporate information systems for top management. Senior management must have a strategy today to deal with the future. A strategy to create informed managers to help industry survive the 21st century."

The future strategy is dictated by the principal industrial competitors — the US, France, Germany and Japan. British accountants and managers must have a high level of technical education, they must be numerate and decision makers.

Japan and the United States excel in developing these skills among their managers and accountants. Managers and accountants have numerous opportunities to train or retrain to keep them up to date with the pace of information technology and how it can be harnessed for management's use. That requires a commitment which Britain has always been reluctant to make. However it is the only way forward. It is the only future strategy.

Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

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The above are some of the students who successfully completed the ICMA Part 3 examinations in November 1985

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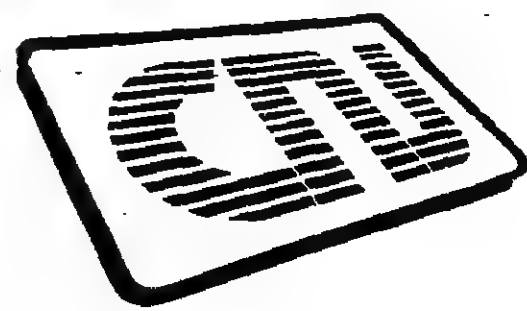
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THE ARTS

Television
Friendly
agents

Miami Vice (BBC1) is directed by Edward James Elmos, who also plays the part of Lieutenant Castillo. Like many cops — and more directors — he is not a pretty sight. He has the face of a wet tobacco leaf in search of a thigh to roll on. Towards the end of last night's episode I suspected he had found it, in the sultry shape of a former KGB agent who had married his best friend, and CIA renegade, Jack.

Jack and he had been blown to smithereens in Vietnam without realizing each had survived. Pieced back together, they must have both queued to see *The Deer Hunter*, *Apocalypse Now* and *The Third Man*. Their subsequent behaviour can be judged accordingly. Castillo adopts the puritan role of doctor, the open Cadillacs or its pinstriped trolley in a way most useful to the CIA. "On this man's level, death is a profession", rasps Castillo when he finds that Jack has not only come back to life but also mucked up his drugs-bust.

Shedding his detectives, who dress, shave and even act like a pop group (perhaps it is they who play the insistently throbbing music), Castillo is reunited with his long-lost pal — whom he then shoots. Not before Jack has tenderly asked him to look after his wife. At which point enter the MGB. It is harder to tell which is softer on top, the open Cadillac or its pinstriped driver, Surf. Needless to say, just as Surf is about to shoot Castillo and his lascivious charge, the pop group down guitars and materialize from behind a palm tree.

Castillo does not look too happy. In fact he looks as if he is about to go up in smoke. But he has given us 50 pulsating minutes, and some provocative thoughts on the nature of friendship.

Meanwhile, in another adventure out east, *Marco Polo* (Channel 4) continues to resemble a smiling Seventh Day Adventist who has stumbled on an ad for Cathay Pacific. The set and settings are marvellous, but the pace is static, the script abysmal and the editing as jerky as the acting. Among last night's treats were a seduction scene by Leonard (Dr Spock) Nimoy and a lecture by a wise man in a cave on yin and yang.

Nicholas
Shakespeare

Galleries

Jankel Adler
Gimpel fils

Patrick Hayman
Blond Fine Art

Retrospectives of two artists who have spent long periods in relative obscurity are to be found in the West End at the moment. Jankel Adler, who is on show with a selection of works from various periods of his career at Gimpel fils until June 21, was one of the large number of émigré artists from Central and Eastern Europe who settled in Britain before or during the Second World War. Some of his subject-matter is deliberately, ethically Jewish; some of his imagery and turns of style seem to come from the inescapable influence of Picasso. But the main impression these paintings, drawings and monotypes create is one of stubborn, unquestioning individuality.

Since Adler's death in 1949, at the early age of 34, he has been recalled, if at all, as a potential influence on British artists who have themselves been the subject of revived interest, like Colquhoun and MacBride. But this year there has been a major retrospective in Germany and Israel, accompanied by the publication of a hefty book, and it is good to have this small, utilitarian sample on view here, to remind us of one of our more distinguished wartime guests.

Patrick Hayman, a younger man, is now 71, and for the last 20 years or so has been living and working quietly in St Ives. He too has recently had a large retrospective, in Canada, and the exhibition at Blond Fine Art until the end of the month is his first proper London show for some years. It covers the whole of his career from 1944 up to date, and presents us with an amazingly consistent artist, happily careless of passing fashions.

His work has developed, of course — in particular his colours have got brighter and



Back in January I was bewailing the case of a lost generation of English directors. Thanks to the classic monopoly of the two subsidized companies, outside practitioners had been wiped off the scene; and artists like John Dexter, William Gaskill, Lindsey Anderson, Michael Blakemore and Jonathan Miller, shapers of the theatrical history of the past two decades, had been left out in the cold. Blakemore's subsequent return to direct *Made in Bangkok* in no way offset the waste of so many company men with no company to lead.

Now, however, it seems that the picture is changing. On May 26 actress Redgrave opens in a two-play season at the Haymarket (Antony and Cleopatra and The Taming of the Shrew), both productions launched by Toby Robertson from his base at Theatre Cwyd. In mid-July Dexter launches his New Theatre Company with a post-Ackroyd revival of Eliot's *The Cocktail Party*, and has plans to root himself in the West End until further notice. Immediately on the horizon are his productions of *Othello*, Spender's version of *Oedipus Rex* and the English premiere of Edouard

Bourdet's *Rubicon*. This brings us up to 1988, when Jonathan Miller takes over as artistic director of the Old Vic.

The prospect of two strongly led companies moving into the commercial field (with other leaders, like Mr Robertson, ready to follow suit) is vastly encouraging, and not only from the viewpoint of the classical public. First, it shows the West End at last regaining the initiative and shaking off its ignominious role as a dumping-ground for transfers, with house after house swamped in the ever-rising tide of musicals. Four of these over-priced monsters have opened within the past year and — with all respect to *Chess* — every one of them takes us closer to the dire condition of New York; it is good news that Knightsbridge Productions (backing Dexter) and the Mervish family (backing Miller) are moving in to stop the rot.

It also amounts to an overdue vote of confidence in the theatre of the spoken word which, if it succeeds, will do much to redress the balance between subsidized and commercial management. At present, there is no consistency of programming outside the Royal

With John Dexter (left) planning to root himself in the commercial London sector, and Jonathan Miller (right) nominated as artistic director of the Old Vic, the shapers of two decades of theatrical history are starting to come in from the cold: Irving Wardle reports

The West End at last prepares to gain a classical initiative



had at the ENO: a place where I could have some kind of consistency". Broadly, this will mean an emphasis on European texts, and design, and clusters of plays (and scaled-down operas) which in some way cast light on each other.

Having long ago televised Plato's *Symposium* (crautily retitled *The Drinking Party*), he is also interested in pursuing the theatrical possibilities of philosophic and scientific dialogues. Beyond that, Miller is not keen on disclosing specific ideas as they are likely to be "stolen by some bastard with no ideas of his own".

Although Dexter's operation leans towards actors and Miller's towards projects, both will be aiming at something midway between *ad hoc* and resident company casting. Miller envisages a "squad" of trusted colleagues who would frequently crop up without being tied down. Dexter describes his team as a "getting together of old hands" including Maggie Smith, Diana Rigg, Robert Eddison and some younger names.

It sound quite a party; at which Mr Quilley and Mr Lloyd might also have a good time.

Theatre

When the secret lies in the casting

Sons of Cain
Wyndham's

Until now David Williamson's plays have reached London only in subsidized productions with English casts. Unlike them, *Sons of Cain* is an all-Australian event, arriving at Wyndham's as part of an exchange deal between the Elizabethan Theatre Trust and the Theatre of Comedy (after last year's Antipodean tour of *Run For Your Wife*). This is the first such exchange; and it marks a notable triumph for the commercial theatre with honours divided between Ray Cooney's management and Australian and British Equity.

In Williamson's case, the matter of casting is crucial as

so much of his work relates to the immediate experience of his time and place. *Sons of Cain* is not as politically specific a piece as, say, *Don's Party* (which pinpointed the night of an election), but it is no less geared to the current national preoccupations; and without actors like Max Cullen and Jon Ewing to anchor the piece in its precise locale, it might well come over as an old-fashioned newspaper melodrama.

For any newsmen in the audience still reeling from the bluegonging of *Pravda*, the play offers soothing reassurance. Journalists, far from being pliable hacks, regain their dignity as courageous watchdogs of the truth, fearlessly standing up to plutocratic proprietors and zealously

pursuing the trail of civic corruption into the strongholds of privilege and power. The plot turns on drug trafficking, and shows the indefatigable Kevin and his gallant three-girl team on *The Weekend Review* sniffing out a series of pay-offs and conspiracies between the heroin marketers and the highest in the land, while fighting off the queasy irresolution and automatic bullying of their management.

Linda Christmas (May 14) described enough of Williamson's troubles with his libel lawyers to account for the shortage of political detail in the play. But the fact remains that, without naming names and authenticating cases, the narrative does take on the character of a harmless yarn when viewed at this distance from its own territory.

Also, the plot has been assembled with a kind of professional expertise that blunts its polemical edge. Kevin's three reporters, for instance, serve more to spread the interest than to intensify the theme. One is a theorizing feminist, one a youthful moral bigot and one a wily old hack who is waiting to get her feet under Kevin's desk.

The parts are well played (particularly by Anna Volkas as the would-be editor) and it is thanks to this that their scenes amount to something more pointed than entertainment, and give full force to the argument against toppling one government only to replace it with something worse.

The main weight of John Noble's production is carried by Mr Cullen, who transforms a stereotype of the indestructible old newshound into something powerfully individualized and very funny. A crumpled chain-smoking wreck with the face of a superannuated prize-fighter, he has a speed of response, an access to genuine indignation and a range of anguished self-mockery that ignites both the character and the events. He is pugilistically partnered by Mr Ewing and Donald MacDonal in a series of fierce encounters that retain lucidity in the midst of the office carnage.

Irving Wardle

Creditors
Almeida

Strindberg wrote this, his personal favourite play, in the space of two weeks in 1888, soon after completing *Miss Julie*. The real wonder suggested by Michael Meyer's translation (updated from Caspar Wrede's celebrated 1959 production) is that it took him so long.

The work's emotional impetus sprang directly from the playwright's fraught relations with his wife and her first husband. Here we find the author split into two, somewhat idealized, personalities: the crippled young artist Adolf who is despairingly infatuated with his tyrannical wife Tekla;



Jon Ewing (left) and Max Cullen anchoring *Sons of Cain* firmly in its precise locale

and her former husband Gustav who poisons the unstable booby against her but fails to reclaim her affections.

Divided by means of clumsy exits into three two-handers, each of about half an hour's length, the text presents a suite of duets for three players. This organization has enabled the absent player to direct the others, with the "collaboration" of Messrs Wrede and Meyer. Thus we have Suzanne Berish directing Jonathan Kent and Ian McDiarmid in a sequence which sounds like a man talking to himself. Mr McDiarmid directing Mr Kent and Miss Berish (which does indeed sound like a man talking to his wife) and lastly Mr Kent directing his col-

leagues in what sounds like the way a man would like to talk to his wife. Despite Mr McDiarmid's fitfully engaging impersonation of the cryptic Gustav there is little indication in this dull, static production that the actors are playing characters rather than actors. When, after having his jealousy fired for a good 20 minutes by Gustav, Adolf bursts out "I must know the truth!" his manner suggests nothing of the kind. And when, resisting her former husband's advances, Tekla exclaims "Now we must say goodbye forever!" there is more than a hint of send-up in her delivery. The play is billed as a tragic-comedy and fails on both counts.

Martin Cropper

Cannes Film
Festival

Leading awards at Cannes, as reported in yesterday's later editions, were:

GOLDEN PALM: *The Mission* (GB, director Roland Joffé)
SPECIAL GRAND PRIX OF THE JURY: *The Sacrifice* (Sweden, Andrei Tarkovsky)
SPECIAL JURY PRIZE: *Thérèse* (France, Alain Cavalier)
BEST ACTOR: Bob Hoskins (*Mona Lisa*, GB) and Michel Blanc (*Tenue de soirée*, France)
BEST ACTRESS: Barbara Sukowa (*Rosa Luxemburg*, West Germany) and Fernanda Torres (*Speak to Me of Love*, Brazil)
BEST DIRECTOR: Martin Scorsese (*After Hours*, USA)
BEST ARTISTIC CONTRIBUTION: Sven Nykvist (cinematographer, *The Sacrifice*)
INTERNATIONAL CRITICS' PRIZE: *The Sacrifice*

Concerts

Philharmonia/
Rattle
Festival Hall/
Radio 3

Simon Rattle's series "Après l'Après-midi" has been "marvellously enriching, with the standards of the Philharmonia Orchestra's performances over the years high, and perhaps more warming of all, near-capacity audiences greeting music by the likes of Boulez and Messiaen with something like rapture. And it came to a suitably glorious close on Monday night, with a programme containing music sacred and romantic and, in Ravel's complete *Daphnis et Chloé*, a combination of both.

First came the tragically romantic in the form of Poulenc's *La Voix humaine* of 1959, which you might describe as an interrupted dialogue for solo voice, since the audible action takes place at one end of a telephone line bedevilled by crossed wires. You might also describe it as a work which brings *Tristan*-like emotions, if one-sided ones, to bear upon a situation of realism, for what surprises here is the sheer intensity of the nameless heroine's tragedy. Elisabeth Söderström was perfectly cast — light though malleable in voice and thoroughly convincing in her acting.

Rattle could scarcely have chosen a work of greater contrast to follow this than Messiaen's supremely confident avowal of faith, *Et Exspecto Resurrectionem Mortuorum*, how strange to realize it was composed in the same country and only five

years later. Its great blocks of sound were here delivered with an imposing solidity, but paradoxically they also achieved an unmistakably ethereal quality.

The low brass procession in the first section, for example, was less of a desperate cry than an inevitable climb from the abyss, while the fourth section's recurring tam-tam and gong strokes were positively radiant and the final movement, with its raw metallic percussion reaching a deafening crescendo, was utterly ecstatic.

Stirring this may have been, but it was only appropriate that Rattle should close the series with the heavily-scented symphonic pastoral idyll of the Ravel. As you would expect of a score that he obviously adores, it emerged resplendent, with the Philharmonia's strings making some luscious sounds and the brass, woodwind and percussion equally enraptured by the music. It has indeed been a memorable fortnight.

Stephen Pettitt

Boris Berman
St John's/Radio 3

The pleasure of hearing Boris Berman striding through wartime Shostakovich and Prokofiev piano sonatas lay principally in knowing that nothing here was being exaggerated, nothing taken away. The émigré Russian rests his case on consummate technical mastery, rounded rather than explosive musicianship and unerringly apt observation of the composers' markings. Such music bulges with complex, sometimes enigmatic webs of emotion. If Berman was temperamentally disin-

clined to add his own personal gloss, it was hardly missed. Shostakovich's Sonata No 2 is not often performed, perhaps because its long first movement seems rather precariously built upon banal themes and long sections of arid counterpoint. But Berman's approach, sweeping impulsively through the figuration of the opening, strong-boned but never surd in the march sections, brought the best from it.

In the Largo one relished the tinge of the sinister that crept into the rhapsody as Berman articulated the deep, clustered left-hand chords with sudden clipped urgency. Moreover he perfectly captured the "double echo" of the closing pages: the fanfares high in the right hand repeated with muted tone lower down, then hushed into sepulchral gloom in the bass.

It was his handling of the finale, however, that seemed most assured. The opening, one of Shostakovich's meandering, sparsely-accompanied right-hand melodies, was kept cool, but subsequently Berman generated enormous excitement, particularly by shading his mercurial, staccato fingerwork so resourcefully.

That same jaunty delineation of quick figuration carried him triumphantly through the first movement of Prokofiev's much better-known Sonata No 7 too, and the finale's fussy chordal writing and testing repeated-note passages were accomplished in a ferocious, stabbing manner that was entirely appropriate. Yet these same hands had coaxed a ravishing middle-register warmth, without an ounce of indulgence, in the celebrated purple passages of the Andante caloroso.

Richard Morrison

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Colin Davis
Music Director 1971-1986
conducts
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Groups of young men watching as Crossroads shacks burn during the township "war" and (right) homeless residents guarding salvaged belongings after their homes were destroyed.

Faction war in squatter camp

More deaths as 'Comrades' do battle with 'Fathers'

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The discovery yesterday of two more bodies in the Crossroads black squatter camp outside Cape Town brought the number of people killed in violence between warring factions there to 16. Many others have been injured, and thousands are homeless.

Meanwhile, in Kwamashu, a black township outside Durban, the police reported the deaths of six men believed to be members of a vigilante group opposed to school boycotts and political demonstrations. The battered bodies of three of the men were found on a school sports ground.

Of the remaining three, one was reported to have been stabbed to death, while the other two were apparently "necklaced" — burnt to death by means of a petrol-filled rubber tyre placed round the victim's neck and set alight.

In Crossroads, renewed fighting broke out yesterday

morning, and officials of the Western Cape Development Board, which administers black settlements in the area, had to be evacuated from their offices in the nearby Nyanga township.

Nearly 900 shacks in the sprawling settlement are reported to have been destroyed in the fighting, in which weapons have ranged from knives and axes to rifles, and a huge relief operation was being mounted yesterday to bring food, blankets and clothing to those without shelter.

"It's impossible to know how many people need help. It's chaos out there, it's war," a Red Cross official said.

The police denied allegations that they had stood by while the battles raged.

The fighting seems to be a particularly savage outbreak of tension that has been simmering for a long time between politically militant

youngsters in the camp, known as "The Comrades", and a conservative older group called "The Fathers", which has tried to drive out anti-apartheid activists.

Crossroads has existed for more than 10 years, growing steadily in size despite repeated attempts by the authorities to raze it and move its inhabitants back to the impoverished "homelands" of the Transkei and the Ciskei, from which they were driven by lack of work.

Last year, the Government agreed to build permanent housing on part of the camp site and to allow a proportion of its estimated 70,000 inhabitants to stay there. The rest were to be moved in stages to the new black township of Khayelitsha some miles away.

Migrants from both homelands have continued to flood in, however, and the camp remains as big as it ever was.

Police given 3,200 extra recruits

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Police manpower is to be increased by 1,200 in London and 2,000 in the provinces, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, announced yesterday.

The London figure compares with 3,000 requested by Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, last year. But the Home Office said last night that the increase in the London operational strength would be about 1,800 through an increase in civilian staff, releasing 400 officers for traditional policing duties, and force reorganization which will free another 200 officers.

The increase, to be phased over the next four years, follows the review of London and provincial manpower needs after last autumn's inner city disturbances.

In the provinces, the Home Office said, operational strength will increase by more than 2,600. Chief constables

will be allowed to recruit about 2,000 extra officers. An increase of some 1,350 in civilian manpower will release about 650 police officers for operational duty.

Mr Hurd, in a Commons written reply, said that police strength in England and Wales had risen by 9,355 since May, 1979; total strength, including civilians, had risen by 14,076 over the same period.

He said that he was prepared to approve 430 of the new provincial posts this financial year. The remainder would be phased over the next few years.

Mr Hurd said that he expected to see a steady increase in officers on foot patrol "detering the criminal and the hooligan and protecting and reassuring the citizen."

He promised reinforcement of specialized units, including increases for the anti-terrorist Police Special Branch.

KGB thwarts anti-nuclear demonstration in Moscow

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The nearest that the Soviet Union is likely to get to a demonstration against nuclear energy took place on one of Moscow's busiest streets yesterday, when large groups of KGB secret policemen and militia and smaller numbers of Western diplomats and reporters gathered at the appointed hour of 6 pm.

All had been tipped off that the Trust Group for Peace, an ad-hoc collection of academics and other dissident thinkers, was about to launch a campaign to collect signatures for an anti-nuclear petition to hand in to the Kremlin in the wake of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

But the KGB had done its homework well: at least 30 burly-looking men with small, rolled umbrellas and expressionless faces were already ringing the portico of the famous Yachting Theatre, where the petitioners had let it

be known that they would be gathering.

Other protesters were gathered in groups of three on various corners.

As it was, no Soviet protester managed to penetrate the security cordon and the rush-hour shoppers were left to puzzle out why two KGB photographers were busy photographing the faces of Westerners standing opposite the theatre to witness an event the authorities were determined would not take place.

Diplomats from the United States and Canadian embassies were also present in an attempt to gauge the public mood. At one point, a uniformed militiaman came to question correspondents, but apparently confident that the precautions already taken would prevent a Chernobyl protest, left them alone in the evening drizzle.

Eventually, news that the

planned protest had been aborted came from two Russian girls who managed to pass on the information by word of mouth that the would-be petitioners — whose number was never clear — had either been prevented from leaving their homes or arrested en route.

A Western observer remarked: "The fact that these people were prepared to go this far to attempt a demonstration is an indication that Chernobyl has had its effect on opinion here. But as is so often the case, there is no way of judging to what extent."

The petition would have been drawn up in the face of repeated assurances from the Kremlin that the expansion of the Soviet nuclear energy programme would go ahead as planned, unaffected by Chernobyl and that the stricken plant would itself be generating electricity soon after decontamination.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Books — hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week

England in the Age of Hogarth, by Derek Jarrett (Yale, £14.95, paperback £5.95)

In the Garden, with Henry Moore's Sculpture, by Stephen Spender (Thames & Hudson, £12.95)

Indicate Lighter in the Shade of Swift and Pope, by Alan Ingram (Macmillan, £25)

Male Speech, by Irma Kurtz (Cape, £9.95)

Sachseverell Shirell's England, edited by Michael Reesburn (Macdonald/Ps, £15)

Shelfman and Social Protest, edited by Juan R. Cole and Niddi R. Keddie (Yale, £35, paperback £9.95)

The Source, by P.B. Corbett (Scottish Academic Press, £10.50)

The Letters of John Galsworthy, 1951-1980 (John Murray, £13.50)

The Royal Household and the King's Affinity, by John G. Gurnea (Yale, £12.50)

Winston Homer Watercolours, by Helen A. Cooper (Yale, £25)

Anniversaries

Births: Albrecht Dürer, Germany, 1471; Alexander Pope, London, 1688; Elizabeth Fry, Quaker, philanthropist and prison reformer, Earlham, Norfolk, 1780; Henri Rousseau, painter, Laval, France, 1844; William Elphinstone, physiologist, pioneer of the electrocardiograph, Nobel laureate, 1924; Semarang, Java, 1860.

Deaths: Heinrich Heine, German poet, Düsseldorf, 1856; Peter Hoof, dramatist and poet, The Hague, 1647; Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford, statesman, London, 1744; Karl Wilhelm Scheele, chemist, Köping, Sweden, 1786; Christian Thomsen, archaeologist, Copenhagen, 1865; Ronald Firbank, novelist (1910-1986), Rome, 1926.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Legal Aid (Scotland) Bill: second reading. Debate on storage of low level radioactive waste.

Lords (2.30): Debate on the water industry.

Roads

London and South-east: Chelsea Extra traffic on roads around Sloane Square and the Embankment due to Chelsea Flower Show; drivers not going to show should avoid area A1 (North) between Langley at Silvergate and the Clock at Whitehall; long delays expected; M4 at Whitehall; private road through Alexander Park is closed to through traffic; traffic using the park and garden centre can still gain access.

Midlands: M6: Conitraw northbound between junction 4 (Birmingham) and junction 5 (Derby); only two lanes open in each direction; M6: Conitraw southbound between junction 4 (Birmingham) and junction 5 (Derby); only two lanes open in each direction; M6: Conitraw northbound between junction 4 (Birmingham) and junction 5 (Derby); only two lanes open in each direction; M6: Conitraw southbound between junction 4 (Birmingham) and junction 5 (Derby); only two lanes open in each direction.

Weather forecast

A frontal system to the W of Ireland will cross most districts during the day, followed in the W and N by a showery W airstream.

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Angles, Channel Islands: Fine at first becoming cloudy by afternoon with some outbreaks of rain; wind SW light to moderate, becoming fresh; max temp 18C (64F).

Central S, E, NW, central N, NE England, Midlands, Lake District: Becoming cloudy; outbreaks of rain, possibly heavy; wind SW moderate to fresh; max temp 17C (63F).

SW England, Wales, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Outbreaks of rain, possibly heavy, showers later; wind SW moderate to fresh; max temp 17C (63F).

South-east: Becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain locally heavy, showers later; wind SW moderate to fresh; max temp 17C (63F).

Wales: Outbreaks of rain, possibly heavy, showers later; wind SW moderate to fresh; max temp 17C (63F).

North-east: Outbreaks of rain, possibly heavy, showers later; wind SW moderate to fresh; max temp 17C (63F).

South-west: Outbreaks of rain, possibly heavy, showers later; wind SW moderate to fresh; max temp 17C (63F).

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STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1305.0 (+10.7)
FT-SE 100
1585.7 (+12.6)
USM (Datastream)
THE POUND
US Dollar
1.5205 (+0.002)
W German mark
3.4036 (+0.0257)
Trade-weighted
76.4 (+0.3)

Threat to chemists

Many chemists' shops will close and thousands will lose their jobs as a result of the National Health Service Amendment Bill, according to Mr Harry Woolf, chairman of Underwoods, the high street chemists.

He said that the Bill, which has completed its committee stage in the Commons, could sound the death knell for independent chemists.

Mr Woolf was speaking at the announcement of Underwoods results for the year to January 31. Pretax profits rose from £1.48 million to £2.54 million — £240,000 better than the company forecast at the time of the stock market launch in October.

RHM ahead

Ranks Hovis McDougall, the milling and baking group, made taxable profits 9.5 per cent higher at £40.2 million in the half year to March 1 on sales up 6.5 per cent. The interim dividend was raised by 15 per cent to 2.12p.

Tempos, page 23

Motor offer

Evans Halshaw Holdings, a motor dealer, is coming to the stock market via an offer for sale of 7.2 million shares by Phillips & Drew. The offer price is 120p a share, valuing the company at £17 million.

Tempos, page 23

Exco post

Exco International, the financial services group, has appointed Mr Richard Davey as group financial director to succeed Mr John Irvine who is resigning on June 30.

Express profit

Manpower cuts at Express Newspapers have enabled its three titles to trade at a profit in the first quarter, according to Mr David Stevens, chairman of United Newspapers.

BICC in talks

BICC and the Haden group are holding talks on BICC buying Haden's building services division.

Deal cleared

Booker McConnell's acquisition of McNab Groceries is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Crean rights

James Crean is raising £15.38 million (£13.9 million) through a one-for-four rights issue at 17.50p a share. Non-Irish residents will pay 31p a share.

£30m issue

British Alcan Aluminium is raising £30 million through debenture stock 2011. The stock is being placed with institutions at a yield to redemption of 1.30 per cent over Treasury 13½ per cent stock 2004/2008. Proceeds will refinance floating rate debt.

Payout missed

Tranwood Group, the forestry manufacturer, is again passing its dividend as a profit-sharing fund. In the year to January 31 compared with £119,000 the previous year. Turnover rose to £5.92 million from £5 million.

Ceasefire in sugar battle as bids are referred

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

A ceasefire was called yesterday in the battle for control of British Sugar Corporation after Mr Paul Channon, the Trade and Industry Secretary, agreed to refer to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission the Tate & Lyle and Hilldown Holdings bids for S&W Berisford, which owns British Sugar.

Whitehall sources said that the Office of Fair Trading had recommended a reference to the commission on the grounds that a successful bid for British Sugar by Tate would give Tate more than 90 per cent of the British refined sugar market.

The bid by Hilldown, a food and manufacturing group, was referred because British Sugar's dominant position in the market meant that any change in its ownership raised questions of national interest.

These include relations with the European Economic Community, which sets sugar

prices for farmers and refiners, and with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries which supply the cane sugar refined by Tate. British Sugar refines beet sugar.

But industry sources pointed out that the Government was effectively using the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as a surrogate Royal Commission to define a national sugar policy for an international industry which enjoys free trade within the Common Market.

Mr James Kerr-Muir, finance director of Tate which had pressed for equal treatment of the bids for Berisford, said he would have preferred that both bids had been allowed to proceed. But he said: "Whatever Hilldown does, we have to push ahead."

The Tate argument is that it makes little sense to view a monopoly of sugar refining in Britain in an exclusively national context when refined sugar can move freely within



Ephraim Margulies: dominant market position

the Common Market. The Tate case challenges the national basis of monopolies policy.

For Hilldown, Mr Harry Solomon, joint chairman, said: "We are very upset and disappointed. It seems to go against all the principles on which they make judgments. We will have to sit back and take a look at it. From

Hilldown's point of view, we'd never put ourselves in a situation where we had to go ahead with a bid."

British Sugar and Tate each have roughly half of the annual 2.1 million tonne British market for refined sugar, but the much higher refining profits on beet sugar allowed under the EEC sugar regime make British Sugar the market leader.

Tate has hinted that it will pull out of cane sugar refining if it cannot make more money from the business.

The struggle for British Sugar began early in the year when the Italian group Ferruzzi built up a 9 per cent stake, taking advantage of the difficulties into which S&W Berisford, led by Mr Ephraim Margulies, had fallen.

Tate and Hilldown subsequently built up similar stakes. Ferruzzi withdrew, and Hilldown made a £430 million all-share offer while Tate bid £478 million in shares and cash.

3.7% increase in US output is highest for 12 months

By Mohsin Ali and Richard Thomson

Washington — The United States gross national product (GNP) after removing the impact of inflation, unexpectedly grew at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.7 per cent in the first three months of this year, the Commerce Department announced yesterday.

This increase of the GNP — the broadest measure of the nation's output of goods and services — is the largest since the first quarter of 1985. It is stronger than the 3.2 per cent pace the department estimated a month ago.

In the first quarter of 1985 real GNP also grew at a 3.7 per cent annual rate. The last time real GNP rose at a faster rate was in the second quarter of 1984, when it expanded at a 5.1 per cent rate.

The latest figures show the US economy grew faster in the

first quarter than many experts had forecast. Most analysts had expected the first quarter GNP figure to be revised downward to between 2.5 per cent and 3.0 per cent.

The surprise upward revision of the previous estimate is likely to ease pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to make further cuts in the key discount rate, financial observers said.

The dollar, which had been trading nervously, moved up after the GNP figures were released, recovering the losses made the previous day. It rose two pence against the mark to DM2.2450 before closing in London at DM2.2385. It also made small gains against the yen and dealers said the dollar was expected to remain strong.

After inflation adjustment the GNP rose \$32.7 billion in

the period from January to March to a rate of \$3.623 billion — about \$4 billion more than previously estimated. A variety of components contributed to the upward revision in the GNP.

Real Federal government purchases of goods and services decreased by \$3 billion less than previously estimated at \$29.3 billion. Net exports were revised down \$4.3 billion to \$10.5 billion and inventories revised up \$7 billion.

Sterling held up strongly despite the dollar's rise, following an increase in oil prices — with Brent June trading up to 15.30 yesterday — and Monday's encouraging figures on the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement. The pound finished, in London at \$1.5205, up from \$1.5185 the previous day.

'Cheaper coal deal' for CEBG

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British Coal, the former National Coal Board, is set to announce reductions of up to a third in the price of coal to power stations, slicing as much as £300 million from the electricity industry's annual bill.

The Central Electricity Generating Board is paying about £45 a tonne for its coal and every £1 reduction wrung from the coal board is the equivalent to a 1 per cent cut in average electricity bills.

The coal industry has been under increasing pressure to cut its rates in the wake of the collapse in world oil prices.

The latest five-year deal, to be announced soon, is an attempt to dissuade the CEBG from buying cheaper imported coal.

Price cuts to the consumer of between 6 per cent and 7 per cent are estimated by the CEBG to be possible if it were to increase imports from the 1982-83 level of 1 million tonnes to 30 million tonnes a year.

Reports of the new deal, said by British Coal yesterday to be "purely speculation", suggest that the price of the bulk of power station deliveries — about 50 million tonnes — are to reflect average production costs.

This is a reduction from the 65 million tonnes delivered at pit head production prices last year.

The price of two more tranches of at least 10 million tonnes each is expected to be in line with oil prices and imported coal.

Asthma drug approval set to boost Fisons

By Teresa Poole

Fisons, the pharmaceuticals and scientific instruments group, has won regulatory approval for its new asthma drug.

Mr John Kerridge, chairman, told the company's annual meeting yesterday that nedocromil sodium, which has won the United Kingdom clearance and is marketed under the name Tilade, will be launched this autumn in Britain.

The drug is used in the treatment of a broad range of respiratory and related diseases and is expected to have a significant impact on the company's profitability.

Mr Ian White, pharmaceuticals analyst at W Greenwell, the stockbroker, forecasts that

nedocromil will contribute profits of £30 million a year in five years. In 1985 Fisons's pharmaceuticals division made profits of £39 million, compared with group pretax profit of £72 million.

Application for the registration of nedocromil has also been made in Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Mr Kerridge said that the opening months of this year had shown a "pleasing continuation" of the company's growth pattern.

He announced that Sir Philip Harris, chairman of Harris Queensway, is to join the board as a non-executive director next month.

Fisons shares gained 3p to 578p yesterday.



Debbie Fields: USM setback

Mrs Fields issue flops

By Alison Eadie

The offer for sale of Mrs Fields, the American "cookie" company, has flopped. Applications for just under 16 per cent of the 29.7 million shares were received. The 84 per cent will be taken up by subscribers.

Mrs Fields, the Unilested Securities Market's biggest flotation, is capitalized at £210 million.

The day after the company, whose president is Mrs Debbie Fields, announced its flotation plans, National Westminster Bank launched its record £714 million rights issue, helping depress the already jittery stock market.

The sponsors to the issue are J Henry Schroder Wagg, the British merchant bank, and Goldman Sachs, the American investment bank. Cazenove is the broker.

Schroder last night expressed disappointment at the low level of applications, but said that Mrs Fields was still an excellent company.

Shareholders urged to block THF proposal

By Cliff Feltham

The Savoy Hotel group is urging shareholders to reject a move by Trusthouse Forte to block the issue of new shares at its annual meeting next week.

Trusthouse Forte is concerned that if Savoy issues more high voting B shares, the voting power of ordinary shareholders could be diluted by a third.

But in a letter to all shareholders yesterday, Mr Giles Shepard, managing director of the Savoy, says the directors' policy is "not to let the successful development of the business be affected by the ambitions of Trusthouse Forte and the large shareholding they have built up".

Trusthouse is claiming that in normal circumstances the issue of more shares would not

make any difference. It owns 69 per cent of the Savoy equity, but because there are two classes of shares it controls only 42 per cent.

Mr Shepard says the resolution to be proposed at the meeting will enable the directors to allot up to £500,000 of new shares.

"This power gives a valuable flexibility for instance an opportunity should arise to acquire a further hotel that would benefit the business. It is understandable that Trusthouse Forte should not want any more shares in the company to be issued," he said.

But Mr Shepard has not responded to allegations that a concert party arrangement may exist between certain Savoy directors and charitable trusts.

Banks rush for morning paper

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The arguments have already begun over who was first into the new sterling commercial paper market which opened yesterday as bankers burned the midnight oil to complete deals before any of the opposition. Even before the sun rose telephones were buzzing and deals were being struck.

SG Warburg was claiming to have beaten everyone else to the starting post, selling around £5 million of paper each for PHH, the US company, and Redland first thing yesterday morning after spending most of the night preparing the necessary paperwork.

County Bank, another designated dealer in the Redland paper, also sold several million pounds worth yesterday morning.

But Citicorp thought it had gone one better by selling around £10 million of paper for Hawley Group "a few minutes after midnight", according to Mr Ralph Doubell of the bank's commercial paper team.

The commercial paper market is designed to allow companies to issue paper under their own name of maturities less than a year. The popularity of a parallel market in the US is unquestionable, with paper worth something in the region of \$350 billion currently in issue.

The attraction of commercial paper is partly in the flexibility of maturities. The Redland paper, for example, went out at maturities of 10 to 27 days which would have been difficult, if not impossible, to get in the bill market.

Price also plays a part. According to Warburg, Redland and PHH ended up

borrowing at the London interbank mean rate which, it claimed, was cheaper than borrowing in the bill market.

Citicorp, on the other hand, thought that borrowing through acceptances was still a shade cheaper but Hawley was willing to pay a little extra to be the first into the new market.

So far, the omens for the US market seem good. Mr Keith Elliott, an assistant director of Warburg, said: "We are delighted at the way the market has opened. It all went very smoothly."

Mr Doubell said that he was surprised at the strength of demand from investors.

Warburg sold both the PHH and the Redland paper to British corporate investors. Citicorp said that it had unloaded Hawley's paper to corporate and institutional in-

vestors both in Britain and overseas.

If the sleepless Citicorp salesmen were on the phone at 12.01 am the assumption must be that they were finding at least some of the demand in the Far East.

Citicorp has clearly decided that there is no risk in selling paper abroad even though promised changes to the Companies Act — such as the rules on publishing prospectuses — have not yet been made.

Not everyone is so sure, however. Some banks have decided to play safe and limit sales to United Kingdom investors. "Until the changes are made you have to be very careful to whom you sell," said one market operator.

As in most securities markets, the deals struck are booked on the telephone.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

BA hopes fly into more turbulence

Lord King was guessing yesterday that British Airways would coast down the runway towards flotation at some stage between November and next February. It would be nice to agree with Lord King, whose chairmanship has been devoted to seeing the state airline converted to the private sector, but the long-delayed privatization has been plagued by bad luck for so long that it is beginning to seem doomed.

Yesterday's announcement of mildly disappointing pretax profits for the year to the end of March proved the occasion for putting a brave face on the latest blow to airline's privatization hopes — the severe downturn in North Atlantic traffic in the wake of the Libyan raids and the bomb blast at BA's Oxford Street offices.

Present trends, Lord King said, showed an improvement in forward bookings from the low levels in the three weeks immediately following the Libyan raid. Last week, the airline carried only 3 per cent fewer passengers on the routes than the same time last year, compared with 7 per cent fewer the week before. Bookings were running at about two-thirds of their normal level for this time of year, having been a lot lower and were continuing to improve.

There is good reason, Lord King believes, for thinking that once the mists have cleared, the next few months will be seen as no more than an isolated period where revenues and profits were adversely affected by extraordinary circumstances. British Airways' employees will be praying he is right.

A review of costs and capital expenditure is under way and, unless the present marketing drive on both sides of the Atlantic bears fruit, further cuts in the airline's 38,000 work-force look inevitable.

There have already been selective cuts on North Atlantic scheduled flights and the extra recruitment of 1,500 temporary staff for the summer season has been cancelled.

Whatever the extent of any upturn later in the year, profits are bound to suffer a severe setback from the £183 million pretax announced yesterday. That result compared with £202 million for the year to end of March, 1985 before allowing for the costs of settling post-Laker lawsuits, or £168 million after charging these.

If the Government does still decide to go for a winter flotation — once the spectre of residual post-Laker litigation has been exorcised and the capacity annexe to Bermuda II is renegotiated — it will have to scale down previous estimates of how much BA will fetch. British Airways, too, may have to rest content with a rather smaller amount of new money than it might once have hoped to raise during a £1 billion-plus sale.

British Caledonian has been hit even harder by North Atlantic problems than BA. Merger talks with Harry Goodman's International Leisure holiday tour group have become bogged down over price. Sir Adam Thomson, chairman and creator of Britain's only other significant airline,

believes it is worth £150 million despite the difficulties and 3i (Investors in Industry), which owns 42 per cent of the airline, seems prepared to back him.

Even if Sir Adam agreed with the principle of a merger, which he apparently does not, the signs are not good for the bid of rather less than £100 million that Mr Goodman has asked BCal to consider at its board meeting tomorrow.

Pedigree defence

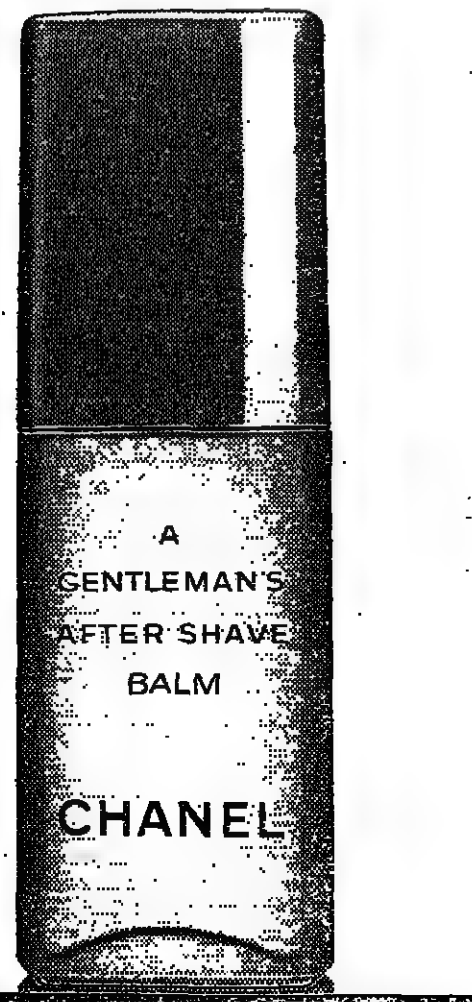
The quest by London International for the Wedgwood pottery and fine china group, which moved to a higher level yesterday with the issue of Wedgwood's defence document, is a nice encapsulation of the City's attitude towards bids and mergers.

In one corner, the patrician Sir Arthur Bryan stands on the soapbox to proclaim that Wedgwood's 228-year pedigree and its strong recent profits growth and leadership in a number of important markets means it has nothing to gain from LI, a contraceptive to photographic processing group which entered the fine china market only 18 months ago with the purchase of Royal Worcester Spode. In the other corner, LI's aggressive chief executive, Mr Alan Woltz, maintains that his brand of management and consumer marketing skills, which have transformed LI since he stepped in seven years ago, is badly needed at Wedgwood.

In Sir Arthur's eyes the success of the LI bid will be decided by the number of "quick buck" investors in Wedgwood against those who take the longer-term view necessary to ensure success in his field. As recent takeover battles have shown, the numbers in the former camp may well be a dying breed in the City. Already Warburg Investment has sold a 9.99 per cent stake in Wedgwood to LI and promised a further 14.9 per cent if nobody comes in with a higher offer. With that example, other institutional investors in Wedgwood might be tempted to follow suit.

It would be a shame if Wedgwood's other shareholders were to desert without giving the matter serious consideration. The company's record since the traumatic days of the £2.40 pound in the early 1980s has been a good one, although LI's concern over its qualified accounts deserves to be noted. For the year ended in March pretax profits should show an improvement of at least 12 per cent, although Sir Arthur is saving this piece of ammunition until it is needed. Mr Woltz claims that his management strategy has almost trebled profits at Royal Worcester since he took over.

Investors are still betting against Mr Woltz. Wedgwood shares stand about 30p ahead of LI's all-paper offer, which could slip further in a falling market. Sir Arthur maintains he does not want LI at any price, but a higher offer with a cash alternative could well see the so-called "fast buck" merchants turning against him.



Doucement...

CHANEL
FOR GENTLEMEN

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York
Dow Jones 1785.25 (+7.07)
Tokyo
Nikkei Dow 15689.98 (-7.55)
Hong Kong
Hang Seng 1777.27 (+12.25)
Amsterdam Gen 1176.2 (-21.7)
Sydney AO 1776.2 (-21.7)
Frankfurt
Commerzbank 1942.2 (-18.00)
Brussels
General 650.36 (same)
Paris: CAC 405.3 (-3.3)
Zurich
SKA General 521.60 (-6.0)

CURRENCIES

London
£: \$1.5205
DM: £0.36
Sfr: £0.365
Yen: £0.255
A\$: £0.7649

INTEREST RATES

London
Bank Base 10½%
3-month interbank 10½-10¾%
6-month eligible bills 10½%
Prime Rate 8.50%
Federal Funds 6½-7½%
3-month Treasury Bills 6.22-6.22½%
30-year bonds 9½-10½%

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:
Boats 255p (+7p)
BP 578p (+15p)
Courtaulds 271p (+8p)
Tate & Lyle 565p (+7p)
British Aerospace 541p (+15p)
Dowry Group 213p (+8p)
SCUSA 148p (+10p)
Bass 782p (+9p)
Whitbread 782p (+7p)
Albert Fisher Group 175p (+9p)
Sainsbury 388p (+8p)
Fine Arts 158p (+17p)
Bentley Group 108p (+10p)
Scottish Heritage 181p (+13p)
Clement Clarke 235p (+45p)
Hogg Robinson Grp 308p (+13p)
Market Estates 390p (+45p)

FALLS:
Hilldown Holdings 273p (-7p)
Sir Berisford 210p (-8p)
Mowlem & Co 362p (-10p)
Amstrad 544p (-25p)
De Beers 581p (-5p)
A & P Applied 242p (-8p)
James Crean 260p (-35p)
ANZ Bank 251p (-12p)

GOLD

London Fixing
AM \$340.30-338.70
close \$338.00-339.50 (£223.00-223.50)
New York
Comex \$337.90-338.40

Tempos, page 23

COMMODITIES

A rise in first-quarter GNP to 3.7 per cent, stronger than the estimated 3.2 per cent, raised interest rate concerns.

May 8	May 16		May 19	May 16
57%	78%	Pitzer	58%	57%
23%	23%	Phelps Dga	25%	24%
30%	30%	Phelps Mrs	61%	62%
60%	60%	Phillips Pet	10%	10%
		Phillips M	67%	67%

In 2 p per metric tonne in place per tonne	Vol	532	Oct	110.0
Wool & Co. Ltd. report	Trade	578	Nov	111.2
IN HIGH GRADE			Jan	109.0
955-956			Feb	108.0
Months			March	103.0
9500			April	103.5
Oct				
920-920				
BOARD CATHODES				
Months				
20				
Oct				
Cathodes suspended				
Months				
240-245				
Oct				
Steady				
STANDARD				
400-405				

				SUPPLY			
MEATS				G.M.I. Freight Forwarder			
WOL GRADE				report 215 per barrel			
497.0-492.5				High/Low			
485-464				July 85			
Steady				Oct 85			
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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Brighter economic outlook bolsters share prices

Stock markets made further modest progress yesterday in the wake of encouraging economic indicators such as the better-than-expected PSBR figures and a cheerful survey on the retail trade.

The FT 30-share index rose by 10.7 points to 1,305.0 and the FT-SE 100 index was 12.6 points higher at 1,585.7.

Business turnover still left a lot to be desired and this was not helped by a power failure at lunchtime which blacked out the market floor and surrounding corridors for at least 20 minutes. Trading ground to a halt as the back-up generator also failed to come into operation.

Leading shares attracted selective demand, with BP particularly strong at 578p, up 15p, helped by a cheerful analysts' meeting late on Monday.

Courtaulds did well at 271p, up 8p, ahead of the results, due later this month and Boots, also reporting soon, improved by 7p to 255p on vague reports of a bid from Fisons, which was 3p better at 578p after the annual meeting.

Food retailers received a boost from the better-than-expected profits from Sainsbury, 5p higher at 386p. Tesco, with results next Wednesday, added 5p to 363p in sympathy.

S & W Berisford fell 8p to 210p on the decision to refer the bids from Hillsdown and Tate & Lyle to the Monopolies Commission. Hillsdown lost 7p to 273p, but Tate rallied 7p to 563p.

Ranks Hovis, in which Berisford holds a near-15 per cent stake, eased 1p to 203p after profits much as expected. Amstar dipped 20p to 544p as the founder, Mr Alan Sugar, reduced his stake to 45 per cent, netting £26 million. John Mowlem lost 10p to 362p, after a placing to finance the acquisition of the SGB Group.

Dowry continued to attract speculative demand at 213p, up 5p and British Aerospace climbed 13p to 541p, reflecting orders for 30 Tornados from West Germany. Redland rose 7p to 423p ahead of next week's results.

Clement Clarke, a firm market of late, advanced 45p more to 235p on the disclosure of merger talks. In contrast, A & P Appleford plunged 55p to 260p, following a 37 per cent decline in profits.

Stores were supported by

the encouraging survey, with Underwoods 3p firmer at 184p after a 72 per cent earnings expansion. Fine Art Developments jumped 17p to 159p in response to a 42 per cent increase.

Firmers breweries held Bass at 762p, up by 9p and Whitbread 7p higher at 285p, ahead of today's statements. STC hardened 4p to 150p after an ICL presentation on Monday.

Bid reports boosted Scusa by 10p to 148p and Greene, King by 5p to 236p. Expansion prospects excited WSL Holdings at 191p, up 4p as well as Helical Bar, 8p higher at 196p.

James Cresson slipped 20p to 345p on the rights issue, but Marler Estates was marked up 45p to 390p on the acquisition of Fulham FC.

Rank Organisation came in for some late support at 553p, up 11p, on revised reports that Mr Alan Bond had ac-

quired a stake. Newcomer Clarke Hooper made a bright debut at 159p, against the placing price of 130p.

Cautious comment overshadowed Air Call, 8p lower at 242p, but Mersey Docks rose 3.5p to 41p after trebled profits.

Press comment supported Brumgreen at 39.5p, up 3.5p, as London and Continental Advertising added 3.5p to 150p on the chairman's optimistic statement. Moves to buy in shares lifted Forrester 7p to 195p, and Berisford Group rallied 12p to 108p, awaiting takeover developments with Allied Textiles.

Standard Fireworks improved by 7p to 155p on the planned rival offer from Scottish Heritage, at 181p, up 13p.

United Newspapers gained 7p to 350p after the annual meeting. Corporate reorganization plans helped A Gold-berg to a 4p rise at 141p. ANZ Bank lost 12p more to 251p on further reaction to Monday's disappointing figures. Home banks were still held back by the NatWest rights issue.

Speculative interest stimulated Hogg Robinson at 308p, up 13p. Composite insurances returned to favour with gains of 12p.

In life, Equity & Law, a recent takeover favourite, put on 7p to 263p ahead of today's annual meeting. Albert Fisher was weaker at 175p, up 5p. Other firm spots included Low and Bonar at 428p, up by 10p and Hestair, 7p better at 170p.

RECENT ISSUES

Equities	Templeton (215p)	200
Antar (130p)	125	98
Ashley (113p)	219	125-1
BP (180p)	219	172
British Aerospace (541p)	56-1	100
Clarke Cooper (130p)	157	100
Combined Lease (125p)	135	100
Deloitte (107p)	130	100
Davis (158p)	228-2	100
Deen & S (20p)	55-3	100
Decca (155p)	141	100
Dodd (185p)	213	100
Green (120p)	122	100
Imco (120p)	119	100
J.P. Morgan (105p)	115	100
Jury House (115p)	94	100
Law (180p)	184-1	100
Lodge (105p)	89	100
Monotype (57p)	87	100
Mustair (105p)	132	100
Paddy Power (230p)	383	100
Spanish Pros (72p)	72	100

(Issue prices in brackets)

APPOINTMENTS

Executive Selection Associates: Mr R J Unger has joined the board.

Quilter Goodison: Mr Percy Lomax is to be made a divisional director. Mr David Pollock will join as a senior analyst.

Associated Paper Industries: Dr I M Cairncross has been made a director.

Sangers Photographics: Mr Edward FitzGerald will join the board and will be managing director of the group's current operating subsidiaries.

TRW Inc: Mr Jerry Myers will be an executive vice president and chief financial officer.

N M Rothchild & Sons: Mr Malcolm Aitken, Mr William Staple and Mr Philip Swaine have joined the board.

MSW Kapp & Collins: Mr Stuart Heather has been made managing director.

Valspar Paints: Mr Martin Tarrant-Jones becomes managing director.

AGB Television Research: Mr Rupert Burks has become senior vice president, operations.

Cementation Construction: Mr Eddie King has been appointed deputy managing director. Mr Howard Maynard and Mr Mike Casebourne become regional directors for Scotland and the North and for all southern regions respectively.

Key Exchange Systems: Mr Alan Wallman has been made managing director and Mr Nick Newman becomes finance director and company secretary.

Robert M Douglas Holdings: Mr Leslie Holliday joins the board as a non-executive director.

S J Berwin & Co: Dr Julian Law, Mr Charles Abrams, Mr Jeffrey Smith, Mr Michael Trask, Mr Peter Anderson and Mr Trevor Brook have become partners.

The East Lancashire Paper Mill Co: Mr Geoff Harrison has been made managing director.

Inchcape: Mr Charles Mackay will join the board.

Premier Brands: The following have joined the board: Mr P R Jones, managing director; Mr D M Bralsford, finance; Mr R J Mottram, personnel; Mr J A Perkins, food; Mr D D Reid, tea; Mr P Sands, sales and distribution; Mr M A M Tripp, catering and coffee; Mr G W Walsh, beverages and whitens and Mr S E Williams, Chivers Hartley.

Deutsche Westminster Bank AG: Frankfurt/Main: Dr Heinz Sippel has been appointed to the supervisory board and is now chairman, succeeding Mr Jeff Benson, who will remain as deputy chairman.

COMPANY NEWS

FINE ART DEVELOPMENTS: Total dividend 4p (3.2p) for the year to March 31, 1986. Turnover £139.08 million (£118.81 million). Pretax profit £10.09 million (£7.19 million). Earnings per share 11.16p (6.94p).

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR CO: Turnover for 1985 £52.96 million (£50.23 million). Pretax profit £2.4 million (£207,000). Earnings per share 10.0p (loss 1.7p).

CAKEBREAD, ROBEY: Total dividend 33p (31p) for the year to March 31, 1986. Turnover £22.3 million (£20.42 million). Pretax profit £638,000 (£625,000). Earnings per share 6.3p (6.4p).

TUNSTALL TELECOM: Six months to March 31, 1986. Interim dividend 0.8p (0.7p). Turnover £12.09 million (£9.79 million). Pretax profit £2.32 million (£1.75 million). Earnings per share 8.8p (6.7p).

COUNTRY AND NEW TOWN PROPERTIES: Total dividend 1.9p (1.5p) for the year to Jan. 31, 1986. Gross rental and service income £11.51 million (£13.31 million). Pretax profit more than doubled to £7.61 million (£3.48 million) mainly because of the sale of a property in Paris. Earnings per share 4.30p (3.49p). Net asset value a share rose by 30p cent to 157p.

SPECTRA AUTOMOTIVE AND ENGINEERING PROD: UCT: Total dividend for the year to Jan. 31, 1986, 25.03p (22.75p). Turnover £51.7 million (£4.36 million). Pretax profit £463,000 (£401,000). Earnings per share 6.34p (6.18p).

MILES 33: Year to Feb. 28, 1986. Dividend 3p (2.75p) and one-for-one scrip issue. Turnover £5 million (£3.94 million). Pretax profit £780,000 (£513,000). Earnings per share 27.7p (19.2p). An application is being made to the London Stock Exchange for a full listing. Miles will not be raising any additional capital at this time, but wants to broaden the ownership to a wider group of shareholders.

LEP GROUP: The group has acquired Lep House, St Paul's Vista, London, EC4, to Swiss Bank Corporation International at an initial rent of over £30 per sq ft. The building will provide Swiss Bank with about 190,000 sq ft of air-conditioned accommodation. Construction has started and the building will be delivered to Swiss Bank at the shell-and-core stage in late 1987/early 1988.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS GROUP: The company is to buy 50 per cent of the capital of Benworth Copying Machines (Holdings) for £771,450 cash and £63,250 new shares in and service income £11.51 million (£13.31 million). Pretax profit more than doubled to £7.61 million (£3.48 million) mainly because of the sale of a property in Paris. Earnings per share 4.30p (3.49p). Net asset value a share rose by 30p cent to 157p.

GRANITE SURFACE COATINGS: Total dividend 2.1p, as forecast, for the year to Feb. 28 - a 40p per cent increase. Turnover £12.48 million (£11.68 million). Pretax profit £1.25 million (£945,000). Earnings per share 5.88p (5.35p adjusted).

BRIDGEND GROUP: Dividend 0.35p (nil) for 1985. Turnover £25.25 million (£22.76 million). Pretax profit £217,000 (£168,000 loss). Earnings per share 1.5p (0.9p loss).

LENDU HOLDINGS: Dividend 0.75p (1.0p) for 1985. Turnover £136,000 (£243,000). Pretax profit £41,000 (£48,000). Earnings per share 0.15p (1.49p).

MAJEDIE INVESTMENTS: Interim dividend 2p (0.95p) for the half year to March 31, 1986, payable July 4. The board expects to maintain the final at 4.25p. Net income before tax £1.28 million (£1.32 million). Earnings per share 3.44p (3.61p).

PACIFIC (STERLING) FUND: Year to March 31, 1986. Dividend held at 14.4p. Net income £389,000 (£263,000). Net assets £32.53 million (£31.75 million).

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	10.50%
Adam & Company	10.50%
BCCI	10.50%
Bank of America	10.75%
Consolidated Credit	10.50%
Continental Trust	10.50%
Co-operative Bank	10.50%
C. Hoare & Co	10.50%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.50%
Lloyds Bank	10.50%
Mid West Bank	10.50%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.50%
TSB	10.50%
Calbank NA	10.50%

† Mortgage Rate Rate.

Bumper basket from Sainsbury

TEMPUS

It is difficult to think of another family-owned retailer which enjoys so much goodwill among its customers, employees and shareholders as J Sainsbury. Its results, announced yesterday, show why.

In yet another bumper set of results, the company has continued its record-breaking performance. In the year to March 22, 1986, profits before tax and profit-sharing rose by 24 per cent to £208 million on turnover up 14 per cent to £3.6 billion.

The net margin on retailing has risen every year since 1979 when it was 3.16 per cent until this latest year when it was 5.45 per cent.

Margin improvement comes from a variety of sources. The move to larger stores gives economies of scale. Customers are trading up to higher-value, higher-margin goods. Sainsbury is enjoying greater volumes in its existing stores. Perhaps most importantly, productivity has been improving.

1985-86 saw the biggest productivity gain for seven years, helped by investment in new systems, data processing and distribution.

In 1986-87, investment in new stores will continue at a similar pace to last year. Another 15 supermarkets with an average sales area of 28,750 sq ft and six more 42,400 sq ft Homebase DIY stores are planned, taking capital spending above the 1985-86 level of £240 million.

This will give the company 278 supermarkets and 23 Homebase stores. As a result of this expansion, the debt ratio has gone from 17.8 per cent to 22 per cent since March 1985, and it will rise a few points more in 1986-87, but the balance sheet cannot be said to be in any way strained.

Meanwhile, the shares continue to enjoy a premium rating in the stock market, and there is little reason to suppose that they will not continue to do so. Assuming profit continues to grow at around 20 per cent, the shares are on a prospective multiple of about 19.5 after charging capitalised interest. The gross dividend yield is around 2.3 per cent prospective.

RHM

The volatility of Ranks Hovis McDougall's shares this year has owed more to speculation surrounding S&W Berisford's 14.6 per cent stake than to surprises on the trading front.

Yesterday's announcement of interim profits 9.5 per cent higher at £40.2 million coincided with the news that both suitors of Berisford had been referred to the Monopolies Commission. RHM can now breathe easier for six months, and get on with the business of baking.

The long fight back to profitability in the bread division has not yet been won. Bread lost money in the first half, but it should break even in the current half and make money next year.

The 5p increase on a large loaf was offset by 4p extra flour costs and 1p for wages and overheads, but margins improved as efficiencies from the new plant came through.

RHM has spent £55 million on re-equipping its baking operations in the past four years. Spending on flour milling continues with £4.7 million taken below the line.

The grocery and cakes divisions had a good half, with demand for Bisto gravy strong in a cold winter and Mr Kipling's new Christmas cakes "going down a treat". Re-packaging of traditional apple pies has boosted sales, and the push by Mr Kipling on the international front is being particularly successful in France and West Germany.

Adverse exchange rates took £1.5 million off profits, but earnings per share were flattened by a lower tax charge because of releases from deferred tax. Although this situation will not last and tax will creep up again, a rate of 30 per cent is likely this year.

Full-year taxable profits of £80 million are expected, giving a prospective price-earnings ratio of 10.8 on the shares, down 1p at 203p. RHM is at a small discount to the food manufacturing sector, indicating that there is some room for share price improvement.

Evans Halshaw

Evans Halshaw is coming to the stock market to raise money after its recent buy-out. It must feel the stock market is less likely to collapse than in 1984, when its flotation was pulled because the market was weak. This time it is going ahead despite the recent shakeout.

Evans Halshaw needs to reduce its debt. Including finance lease obligations, balance sheet borrowings stood at £14.6 million at the end of April. In addition there were off balance sheet borrowings of £5.4 million compared with shareholders' funds at December 31 last year of £7.96 million.

Interest charges on these borrowings amounted to £1.65 million in the year to December 31, up from £674,000. This offset the increase in trading profits from £2.77 million to £3.83 million and left pretax results unchanged at £2.18 million.

After abandoning the float in 1984, the company was bought from its parent, LCP Holdings, by the management, which paid £9 million. The company is now valued at £17 million, which includes £5.5 million for the new money being raised as part of the float.

In trading terms the company has a good record. The Ford dealerships accounted for 42 per cent of the trading total and showed the biggest profit increase last year, with the General Motors, Jaguar, Rolls-Royce and BL dealerships contributing a further 37 per cent.

Evans Halshaw also has a replacement car parts distribution business and a subsidiary dealing with contract hire and fleet management. There is no profit forecast, but the historic multiple is 8 at the offer price of 120p. More interesting is the yield which is 6.8 per cent and the asset backing which is 100p.

SAINSBURY'S

- Profits increase 24% to £208 million
- For 7th year profit growth exceeds 20%
- Record productivity
- Profit sharing at record 9% of pay

Points from the Chairman's Statement:

1. Group profit before tax and profit sharing rose by 24% and exceeded £200 million for the first time. Net margin was a record 5.45% whilst prices remained well below the average for supermarket chains.
2. Group sales at £3,575 million were up by 14%. The increase in supermarket sales of £417 million represents real volume growth of over 9%, similar to the level of the past two years. Homebase sales advanced by £23 million to £87 million, a rise of 36%.
3. At Haverhill Meat Products there was a substantial turn round in performance. SavaCentre achieved a sales increase of 18% to £279 million and a 30% rise in profit to £126 million. Our American Associate, Shaw's, also had an excellent year with profit before tax and property profits up by 24% to £25 million.

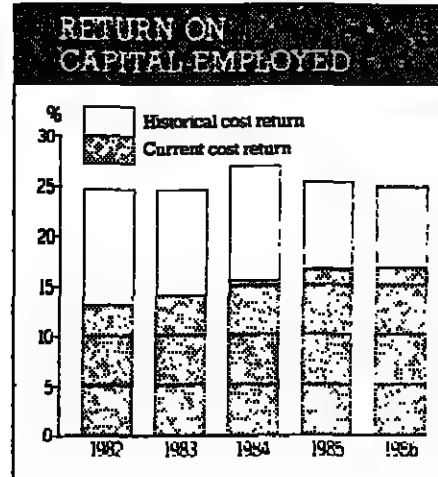
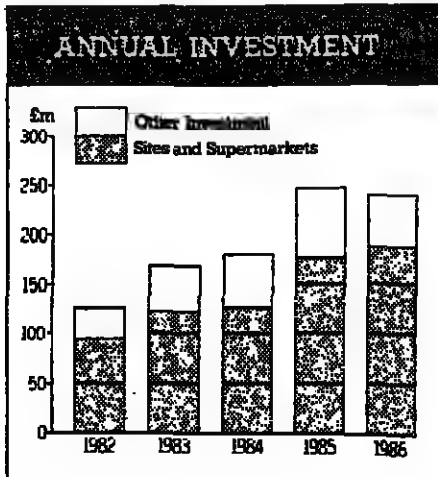
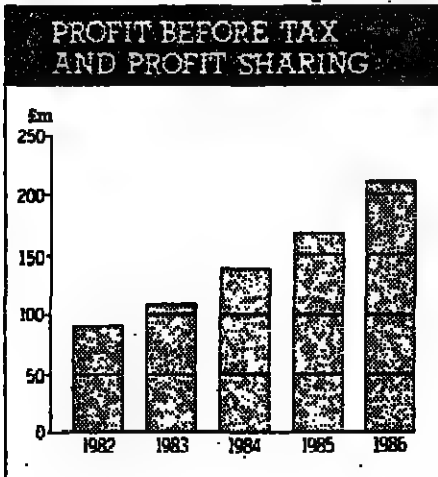
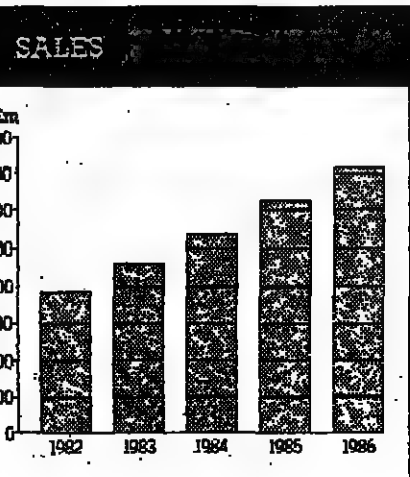
RESULTS

£ million	1986 52 weeks to 22nd March	1985 52 weeks to 22nd March	% increase
Sales	3,575.2	3,136.3	14.0
Retail Profit	194.9	158.8	22.8
Net Margin	5.45%	5.06%	
Associates	13.6	9.7	40.8
Profit before Tax and Profit Sharing	208.5	169.5	23.8
Profit Sharing	15.8	12.1	31.3
Tax	65.4	48.0	36.2
Earnings per Share (35% tax)	17.92p	14.64p	22.4
Dividend per Share - net for year	5.50p	4.50p	22.2

4. Annual investment exceeded £240 million of which 78% was devoted to site acquisition and supermarket development. The average size of the 16 new supermarkets was the largest ever at over 27,000 sq. ft. sales area.

5. Improvements in efficiency through new systems in distribution and in the stores have helped productivity rise to a record level and give the best annual improvement for seven years. We are now installing electronic scanners in all our larger stores.

6. About 34,000 employees will receive the equivalent of four and a half weeks' pay from profit sharing. Over the seven years of the scheme more than £56 million will have been distributed to staff in cash or shares. As a result of the Company's share schemes, one quarter of employees are shareholders and nearly a third of shareholders are employees.



Good food costs less at Sainsbury's... every year

SIEMENS

Information for Siemens shareholders

9,000 additional employees

Strong rise in capital investment – continuing growth in German domestic business

The cyclical nature of the power plant business and above all the increased strength of the German mark against the dollar had an adverse effect on the percentage changes during the first six months of the current financial year, the period from 1 October 1985 to 31 March 1986. If the power plant

business is excluded, German domestic sales rose by 10% and domestic new orders by 7%. Siemens anticipates continuing growth in domestic and international business and as a result has recruited 9,000 additional employees and boosted capital investment by 69% to £657m.

Sales

During the first six months of last year, Siemens sales grew by a significant 33%, to £7,771m owing to the billing of two nuclear power plant contracts (Gundremmingen C and Grohnde). Because no nuclear power plant was billed in the first half of the current financial year, Siemens world sales have dipped 18% to £6,401m. Excluding the power plant business, Siemens recorded a slight growth

in total sales, including a strong 10% rise in domestic business. In real terms, international sales were also higher than last year.

In £m	1/10/84 to 31/3/85	1/10/85 to 31/3/86	Change
Sales	7,771	6,401	-18%
Domestic business	4,335	3,011	-31%
International business	3,436	3,389	-1%

New orders

The level of new orders reflected the absence of new power plant contracts in the Federal Republic of Germany and the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on international business. As a result worldwide order intake, at £7,263m, was 13% down over the same period last year. Without the power plant business, domestic order bookings rose by 7%. Siemens anticipates that new orders world-

wide will exceed £15,000m over the current financial year.

In £m	1/10/84 to 31/3/85	1/10/85 to 31/3/86	Change
New orders	8,364	7,263	-13%
Domestic business	4,072	3,310	-19%
International business	4,292	3,953	-8%

Orders in hand

Orders in hand moved up 3% to £16,177m during the first six months. Inventories were increased to £5,786m (last year £5,159m) primarily in support of long-term systems business.

In £m	30/9/85	31/3/86	Change
Orders in hand	15,696	16,177	+3%
Inventories	5,159	5,786	+12%

Employees

Following the 20,000 new jobs created last year, the total number of employees was again increased by 9,000 to 357,000 over the first half of the current financial year. The workforce was expanded by 5,000 in the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin (West), and 4,000 people were added abroad. An average of 352,000 employees were on Siemens' payrolls during the six months under review, 6% more than for the same period last year.

In thousands	30/9/85	31/3/86	Change
Employees	346	357	+3%
Domestic operations	240	245	+2%
International operations	108	112	+3%

	1/10/84 to 31/3/85	1/10/85 to 31/3/86	Change
Average number of employees in thousands	332	352	+6%
Employment costs in £m	2,742	2,952	+8%

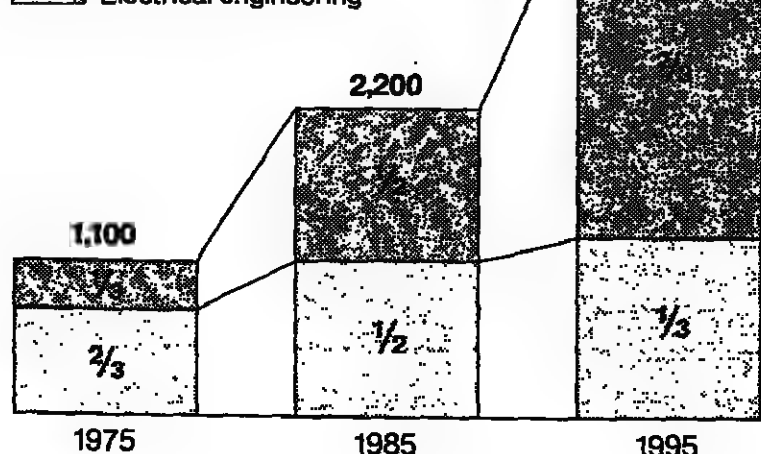
Capital spending and net income

Siemens increased capital expenditure and investment to £657m during the first six months, 69% above last year's comparable figure. Capital spending of around £175m is planned for the entire financial year. Net income after taxes was £185m, yielding a net profit margin of 2.9% as against 2.8% for the entire 1984/85 financial year.

In £m	1/10/84 to 31/3/85	1/10/85 to 31/3/86	Change
Capital expenditure and investment	369	657	+78%
Net income after taxes	185	185	0%
in % of sales	2.4	2.9	+21%

All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on 31/3/1986: £1 = DM 3.443.

Structural change in world electrical market
Volume in billions of DM based on 1985 prices



Structural change calls for high rate of investment

Ten years ago, electronics accounted for one third of the world electrical market, by 1995 its share will have risen to two thirds. Siemens was quick to respond to the transition from electromechanical technology to electronics and today half of its sales consist of electronic equipment and systems. This has required considerable capital expenditure, and will continue to do so. Consequently, during the current 1985/86 financial year, Siemens will once again increase R&D expenditure from £140m to roughly £160m and boost capital spending from £120m to around £175m.

Siemens AG

In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.

Siemens House, Windmill Road,
Sunbury-on-Thames
Middlesex, TW16 7HS

Bibby profits rise by 27%

By Alison Eadie

Pretax profits of J Bibby, the industrial, agricultural and packaging group controlled by Barlow Rand, the South African conglomerate, were 27.3 per cent higher at £20.3 million in the six months to March 29.

Sales rose by 32.6 per cent to £269.6 million. The increase in profit came from the £4.7 million first-time trading contribution from Princeton Packaging, acquired in April, 1985.

Trading profits in the industrial division were 6.6 per cent higher, but those in the agricultural division were static and in the distribution division they declined by 7.4 per cent.

Interest charges were 15 per cent higher at £2.2 million after the Princeton acquisition.

The 24 per cent strengthening of sterling against the dollar reduced the trading profits of American operations by £250,000, largely causing the downturn in distribution.

An interim dividend of 2.75p is proposed against 1p for the previous interim period of three months. The company said it intended to establish a closer relationship between the interim and final dividends after recent acquisitions have increased the proportion of profits earned in the first half.

Noble to take over Kwiklok

Noble and Lund has agreed to acquire Kwiklok through the issue of up to three million new shares. The deal is subject to approval by Noble and Lund shareholders.

Kwiklok designs and manufactures flat pack furniture primarily for the teenage and young adult market. Based at Kirby, Merseyside, it employs about 180 people. About £330,000 has been invested in new plant over the past year.

Kwiklok made a loss before tax of £200,533 on a turnover of £10.5 million in the 18 months to December 31. Its net assets were £233,000.

The unaudited figures for 1985, however, show a profit of £196,000 on a turnover of £8.8 million.

Noble and Lund will issue 1.25 million shares on completion. A further 3,000 shares will be issued for each £1,000 of pretax profit made over £250,000 in either 1986 or 1987 up to a total of a further 1.75 million shares.

Arrangements have been made for Quilter Goodison, Noble and Lund's financial adviser, to place 900,000 of the 1.25 million shares to be issued on completion.

After issue of the maximum of 1.75 million additional shares, at least 25 per cent of the shares will be in public hands.

Shop boost for designer

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

John Michael Design, the USM-quoted design consultancy, is expected to be a big beneficiary of Harris Queensway's acquisition of the Times Furniture stores from Great Universal Stores.

The consultancy is in a prime position to pick up the contract for a revamp of the 350 Times Furniture stores, according to stock market sources.

Details of the £100 million deal between Harris

Queensway and GUS are expected to be announced soon.

This year GUS sold its Thoms chain to Harris which merged it with its Poundstretcher offshoot.

GUS still holds a 20 per cent stake in Poundstretcher, a general purpose store chain.

Harris is raising £74 million through a rights issue and a significant proportion of this is believed to be earmarked for a refit of the Times stores.

COMPANY NEWS

● READICUT INTERNATIONAL: Total dividend 1.63p (1.45p) for the year to March 31, 1986. Turnover £122.2 million (£107.89 million). Pretax profit £5.63 million (£4.5 million). Earnings per share 4.32p (3.90p).

● DUBILIER: Half-year to March 30, 1986. Interim dividend 1.2p (1.1p). Turnover: continuing operations £17.72 million (£20.11 million) and divested operations nil (£4.58 million). Pretax profit £2.37 million (£2.9 million). Earnings per share 5.0p (5.9p).

● TECHNOLOGY FOR BUSINESS: The company is to raise about £1.1 million (net) by a one-for-four rights issue of ordinary shares. This issue has been underwritten.

● BROOKE TOOL ENGINEERING: Six months to March 31, 1986. Interim dividend 0.625p – a 25 per cent increase – payable on July 18. Turnover £6.27 million (£4.72 million). Pretax profit £577,000 (£427,900). Earnings per share 1.5p (1.6p).

● TRILION: Six months to March 31, 1986. Interim dividend 0.4p (nil). Turnover £4.24 million (£3.33 million). Pretax profit £269,000 (£221,000). Earnings per share 1.61p (1.72p).

● JOHN WILLIAMS OF CARDIFF: Six months to March 31, 1986. Turnover £3.71

million (£6.33 million). Pretax profit £102,000 (£23,000). Earnings per share 1.31p (0.33p). The board is in talks with its advisers to prepare a capital reconstruction scheme, which would allow the company to resume dividend.

● PENGKALEN: Year to Sept. 30, 1985. No dividend (nil). Loss before tax £81,843 (£96,443). Loss per share 5.56p (6.24p).

● W CANNING: The US offshoot, Medserv, has acquired 80 per cent of Iowa Sickroom Supplies for about \$800,000 (£537,000), with an option to acquire the remainder in five years, based on ISS's performance.

Taylor Woodrow

Construction · Property · Homes

Teamwork achieves 25th consecutive year of growth

Mr Frank Gibb, Chairman and Chief Executive, reports:

In 1985 the company recorded its 25th consecutive year of growth, with both turnover and profits up in the year – a not unsatisfactory performance.

The group now embraces a great breadth of activities including not only engineering and construction but also substantial property and house development interests. We also have major involvements in coal and gas production, sand and gravel operations and a host of allied activities.

Turnover and profit before taxation show a continuation of the sustained rate of growth in recent years. Profits from our property operations were particularly good, whilst North American activities have also made a substantial contribution to profitability.

The work available to the construction industry in the U.K. is below its capacity and there has been little increase in public sector investment.

We face the future with great confidence and with the encouragement of a number of recent successes, including our participation in the Channel Tunnel Group and the Canary Wharf consortium, which has the potential for substantial work in the coming years.

As a strong supporter of the free enterprise system the company is also seeking opportunities in privately-financed construction projects which have great potential.

We shall be continuing with our programme of carefully selected quality property and housing land investments and are also seeking opportunities to expand our housing development activities.

The Year in brief

	1985 £000	1984* £000	Increase
Turnover	812,208	750,243	8.3%
Pre tax profit	53,554	44,229	21.3%
Earnings per share	58.7p	42.8p	37.1%
Dividends paid and proposed	17.25p	15.00p	15.0%

*Restated and adjusted for rights issue.

Total shareholders' funds now amount to £398 million, equivalent to 553p per share.

The successful completion last year of a rights issue raised £42.3 million which has been invested in the group's future growth. A one for one bonus issue of shares is proposed.

Taylor Woodrow is made up of teams of fine men and women throughout the world supported by the latest systems and high-technology and the considerable resources of the group. By their loyal and dedicated service they make an invaluable contribution to the progress of the Group.



Experience, expertise and teamwork – worldwide



Reports clash on tourism's ability to generate jobs

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Controversy over the ability of the tourism and leisure industry to generate extra jobs in Britain broke out yesterday between the English Tourist Board (ETB) and the University of Surrey, a leader of research into the industry.

The ETB has published the first detailed study of the various sectors in the industry, carried out by the Institute of Manpower Studies.

It claims to show that growth in new jobs in the hotel and catering sector had been just over 40 per cent in the past 10 years, while the tourism and leisure industry as a whole had seen employment grow by about 15 per cent. More than 2 million people — nearly one in 10 of the employed labour force — last year were involved in the industry, it calculates.

But even as it was published yesterday a report from the University of Surrey was suggesting that some claims for job creation by the industry were "exaggerated and unrealistic".

Tourism and leisure, with a reputation as the country's fastest growing industry, might not be able to live up to all that was forecast for it, according to the Surrey report. Mr Victor Middleton, who prepared the Surrey report, was scathing about claims that 400,000 full-time jobs would be created by 1990.

This prospect was put forward just over a year ago in a

report prepared for the British Tourist Authority, whose chairman, Mr Duncan Black, is also chairman of the ETB.

The Government has been looking to the tourism industry to provide new jobs as political pressures have grown over unemployment.

The Surrey report says the rapid growth in foreign visitors to Britain during past three years is being used "for reasons of political expediency to justify exaggerated and unrealistic claims". But the ETB chief executive, Mr John East, said of the ETB's study: "This report provides an independent confirmation of the ETB's most optimistic estimates of opportunities and growth in the industry. It also highlights the widespread regional distribution and the wide variety of job opportunities in tourism and leisure."

The report should go a long way to promoting a more positive attitude to employment in tourism and leisure, he said.

Employment in the industry rose by more than 300,000 in the 10 years to the end of 1985, according to the ETB report. There were 270,000 jobs created in hotel and catering, despite the effects of increased automation in kitchens.

Job opportunities for cooks and chefs have continued to expand rapidly, with hotels and catering offering the best chance of work for the young.

Manual and clerical workers predominated in the in-



John East: tourism industry not easy to measure

dustry and it was one of the few sectors where demand for manual jobs had been rising. Graduate recruitment had also been increasing sharply since the early part of this decade, especially in travel and transport, the report said. In many occupations in the industry there were good chances of advancing quickly to supervisory or management positions.

The number of self-employed in the industry is estimated to have risen by more than 40,000 in the past 10 years. Seasonal employment is now a relatively minor feature of the industry, according to the report. Two thirds of males were now employed full-time and so were one third of females.

The Surrey critique does not contest that there has been overall growth in tourism since 1975. But it says there have been declining sectors of

English and Welsh domestic tourism to be set against the gains that have been seen, especially in travel-related aspects of leisure and recreation including the growth of day trips.

While the number of visits from abroad has increased dramatically over 10 years the number of nights stayed had fluctuated considerably, the report said. Levels of spending as a result had not increased greatly in real terms.

Although 1985 had seen overseas visitor totals at a high point the number of nights they spent in Britain was only a little higher than in 1979, a previous peak year, the report said.

A meeting is expected to be held between the ETB and the Surrey academic team to explore the apparent clash in findings. One of the problems could be the comparative lack of research in this sector. As Mr East remarked yesterday, employment in tourism and leisure does not lend itself to easy measurement.

The ETB subsequently said it has been estimated that 20,000 new jobs could be created if licensing laws in England and Wales were liberalised.

Jobs in Tourism and Leisure: an occupational review, ETB, Dept. D, 4 Bromley Road, London SW4 0BJ; £5. *International Tourism: Reports - England and Wales*, Economist Publications, 40 Duke Street, London W1A 1DW; £30.

Overnight queue for Unipol

From John Earle, Rome

About 400 people — some with sleeping bags — waited outside the Bologna branch of Banco di Roma during the night to snap up non-voting preference shares in Unipol, the fast growing insurance company.

It was the first offering of the company's shares to the public. The sale closed after three hours.

Banco di Roma is the leader of a consortium of banks charged with selling 10 million shares at 6,800 lire (£2.95) each before Unipol's listing on the Milan Bourse. Unipol, based at Bologna and controlled by the left-wing League of Cooperatives with 29 per cent of the shares held by West German trade unions, was 120th among Italian insurance companies 12 years ago, but it is now ninth.

It reported a 41 per cent rise in net profits for 1985 and is doubling the dividend. It will be the first time that part of the Italian co-operative movement has been quoted on a stock exchange.

Unipol is cashing in on the fever which has gripped the public and pushed Milan's prices up four times since the beginning of 1985. The value of dealings on Monday exceeded 500 billion lire (£220 million). Analysts are beginning to express concern, pointing out that the price-earnings ratio of all shares quoted is now about 40.

The surge has been partly because of too much money chasing too few stocks.

State 'must continue to finance research'

By Teresa Poole

State funding for scientific research needs to be maintained, and if possible enhanced, if more private sector funding is to be attracted from industry, according to a report published yesterday.

There is considerable scope for greater involvement by the private sector through a "triple alliance" with government-funded research councils and higher education institutions, but industry cannot realistically be expected to fund basic research, it said.

These are the main conclusions of a working party set up by the advisory board for the research councils to study the possibilities of increased private sector funding for scientific research.

Professor Peter Mathias, Chichele Professor of Economic History at Oxford University, who chaired the 18-month study, said private sector finance should not be seen as a substitute for state funding.

He said: "The main potential private sector funders, whether companies or charities, were highly resistant to the idea that they should increase their contribution just to allow a withdrawal of public funds."

To stimulate private funding the Government should consider providing incentives through tax concessions. There should also be a structure to enable research councils to retain private earnings without a reduction in their state budgets, the report said.

The working party — which took evidence from industrialists, financial institutions, research organizations, and charities — found a great distrust of the Government's motives for encouraging private funding and a feeling that it was "trying unrealistically to put the clock back to the pre-war situation" when state funding was at a much lower level.

There was also considerable "misunderstanding" between industry and academic researchers which stood in the way of potential collaboration. To combat this, databases and registers of research activity should be set up and more detailed information published on jointly funded projects.

Greatest scope for joint ventures between firms and academic scientists was in areas of "strategic" applied research, where commercial technological spin-offs appeared likely but where further work was needed to identify products and processes, the report said.

In comparison with the United States, France, and Germany — where the proportion of gross domestic product spent on civil research and development is more than 2 per cent and rising — in Britain it is 1.6 per cent and falling. Similarly, industry financed 60 per cent of total R&D in Japan and Germany, 50 per cent in the US, and only 40 per cent in Britain.

Research councils — which are funded by the Department of Education and Science —

should consider setting up companies to exploit research and "clubs" so that firms can participate in projects of interest to them.

Professor Mathias said: "I hope we have discovered ways of widening the common ground."

In its consultations with industry the working party found that large companies preferred to conduct as much as possible of their R&D in house. Smaller companies, without research facilities, could profit from contact with universities and polytechnics but had the greatest difficulties in making such contacts in the academic world. It said scope existed for closing this gap and that research organizations should take the lead in establishing these contacts.

There was a wide perception within companies that shareholders were most concerned about short-term profit gain and that this limited the amount of longer term research work. The report recommends that to avoid research-oriented companies being undervalued by the Stock Exchange all firms should have to specify research and development spending in their annual accounts.

Report of the working party on the private sector funding of scientific research, Department of Education and Science publications Despatch Centre, Honey Pot Lane, Cannon Park, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 1AZ.

Ulster businesses warning

By Bob Rodwell

The "terrible" political situation in Northern Ireland is discouraging the development of small businesses, according to Mr Rowan Hamilton, chairman of the Local Enterprise Development Unit, Ulster's small business agency.

Despite the difficulties, he was able to announce a record figure of almost 4,400 jobs promoted in 1985-86 — almost 3,900 in 766 new projects, and a further 500 rescued, or "renewed", as the LEDU puts it, in 25 existing companies helped over short-term difficulties.

The agency's five-year target of 12,000 new jobs to which it was committed in 1981, has been exceeded by 3,718.

The average cost per job promoted last year was less

than £5,000, and with an average life of seven years, this was only £760 per job a year — "very good value for money", Mr Hamilton said.

But both he and Mr George Mackey, the LEDU chief executive, sounded warnings of the serious effects the Unionists' anti-Hillsborough pact campaign was having on further small business growth, claiming that it had led to some projects being cancelled.

In particular, the local enterprise programme under which the LEDU collaborates with broadly based local community groups to establish workshops and other small business premises, was being hit by the continuous adjournment policy being followed by the Unionists in many of Ulster's 26 district councils.

On the other hand, provisions of small business premises by commercial developers, encouraged by LEDU property development grants, is thriving. 11 grants, is thriving. 11 grants, is thriving. 11 grants, is thriving.

The LEDU's emphasis has changed recently from the promotion of new ventures towards the expansion and development of existing companies.

Some 40 per cent of LEDU clients now train in the Irish Republic, mainland Britain or further afield, but their efforts were being handicapped by the image of the province.

The LEDU also said there had been a marked increase in the number of women with potential ventures.

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FROM 27 MAY 1986

Financial Times may sell headquarters

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

The *Financial Times* is to decide on the future of its City offices at the end of July, a move which could lead to their redevelopment in a £100 million venture.

The *FT* is considering a number of options on the use of its prime site in the heart of the Square Mile by St Paul's Cathedral.

If the printing operation is moved out it is likely that the journalists and administrative staff will follow suit, leaving the newspaper's owner, the Pearson Group, with a valuable asset.

That is one of several options being discussed, including staying in the building. But the *FT* wants to expand its production facilities which may involve building a new plant away from the City.

The management is, however, determined that its journalists will stay in or very close to the Square Mile.

The chance to redevelop Bracken House, its home in Cannon Street, would enable the newspaper to capitalize on the booming City office market.

The *FT*'s distinctive building which outraged advocates of the "Modern Movement", was designed by Sir Albert Richardson, the architect, and built between 1956 and 1959. It is not listed nor is it in a conservation area. But the new City local plan shows it to be in the St Paul's heights area, meaning that any redevelopment is restricted in height so as not to block the view of the cathedral.

The newspaper would have to obtain planning permission for any redevelopment of the site and it is likely that the City planners would be anxious to keep so distinguished a building. But it would be possible to build modern office space behind the existing facade.

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- ★ Profits at record level
- ★ Dividend increased
- ★ All companies trading well

INTERIM RESULTS (UNAUDITED)

	Half-year to 29 March 1986	Half-year to 31 March 1985	Year to 30 September 1985
Sales	£20,550	£29,140	£56,761
Profit before tax	1,540	1,051	2,351
Dividends	301	258	708

The board declared an interim dividend of 1.56p per share (last year 1.35p). Earnings per share for half year are 4.80p (1985 3.22p).

Group products include components for automotive and white goods industries; process control instrumentation and computing and specialised engineering services. Details from: Concentric Plc, Colehill Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands B75 7AZ.

Bibby - from strength to strength

- Profit before tax for the 6 months to 29th March 1986 significantly increased to £20,338,000 (1985 £15,955,000).
- Earnings per share increased by 21.6% to 11.04p (1985 9.08p).
- Beyond the first-half year figures, the Chairman confidently expects that the Company will again make further good progress for the year as a whole.
- Interim dividend 2.75p. An increase of 37.5% compared with equivalent dividend last year.
- Sales rose to £269,567,000 from £203,263,000, an increase of 32.6%.

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Figures adjusted for shorter time period to 1985.

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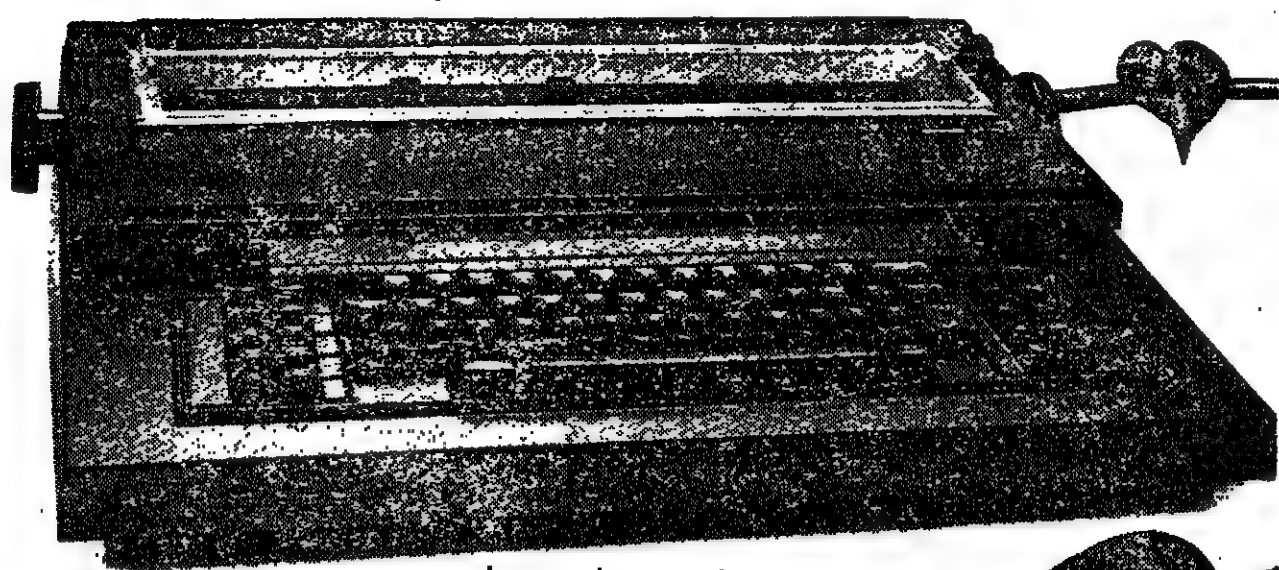
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of the Federative Republic of Brazil, that on June 2, 1986, \$1,820,000 principal amount of its 8 1/4% External Bonds will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of December 1, 1972. Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

Coupon Bonds to be redeemed in whole

M 73	1485	4842	5503	6490	8246	9148	26924	26916	26938	30348	30397	31210	31771	32976	34368	34645	34832
74	1485	4842	5503	6490	8246	9148	26925	26917	26939	30349	30398	31211	31772	32977	34369	34646	34833
75	1485	4842	5514	6490	8251	9147	26926	26905	26938	30350	30399	31215	31779	32986	34369	34652	34844
319	1501	5131	5515	6495	8262	9148	26928	26907	26939	30359	30402	31212	31786	32987	34367	34654	34857
320	1501	5131	5515	6495	8262	9148	26929	26908	26940	30360	30403	31213	31787	32988	34368	34655	34858
321	1501	5131	5515	6495	8262	9148	26930	26909	26941	30361	30404	31214	31788	32989	34369	34656	34859
322	1506	5141	5539	6508	8275	9149	26933	26910	26943	30366	30410	31221	31800	32993	34369	34655	34875
593	2041	5148	5540	6509	8305	9137	26937	26916	26947	30372	30422	31226	32000	32998	34368	34661	34880
594	2041	5148	5540	6509	8305	9137	26938	26917	26948	30373	30423	31227	32001	33000	34369	34662	34881
595	2041	5148	5540	6509	8305	9137	26939	26918	26949	30374	30424	31228	32002	33001	34370	34663	34882
596	2041	5148	5540	6509	8305	9137	26940	26919	26950	30375	30425	31229	32003	33002	34371	34664	34883
597	2041	5148	5541	6511	8310	9137	26941	26920	26951	30376	30426	31230	32004	33003	34372	34665	34884
598	2041	5148	5541	6511	8310	9137	26942	26921	26952	30377	30427	31231	32005	33004	34373	34666	34885
599	2041	5148	5541	6511	8310	9137	26943	26922	26953	30378	30428	31232	32006	33005	34374	34667	34886
600	2041	5148	5541	6511	8310	9137	26944	26923	26954	30379	30429	31233	32007	33006	34375	34668	34887
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612	2041	5148	5541	6511	8310	9137	26956	26935	26966	30391	30441	31245	32019	33018	34387	34680	34899
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RACING: UNBEATEN PULBROUGH COLT CAN STAKE HIS CLAIM FOR EPSOM

Allez Milord to strengthen Harwood hand on the map for Derby

By Michael Seely

Allez Milord can strengthen Harwood's already powerful Epsom hand by winning the last of the recognized Derby trials, the Schroder Predominate Stakes, at Goodwood this afternoon.

Following the reintroduction of Bakharoff into the betting lists, Harwood now has three of the first four in the ante-post market and there is every possibility that, like his great rival, Henry Cecil, he will be three-handed in the premier classic on June 4.

First, however, Allez Milord must dispose of today's useful opposition.

A most impressive winner of his only race as a two-year-old at Newmarket, Allez Milord returned to Headquaters last month for the May Stakes and duly justified his position at the head of the market with a narrow, yet decisive victory over All Haste and Verand.

The placed horses have since disappointed, but Wishaw (sixth) gave the form a minor fillip when defying top weight at Windsor on Monday evening and it should be remembered that Allez Milord was conceding almost a stone to most of his opponents.

Today's race is over an additional three furlongs and while I have few doubts that the son of Tom Rolfe will stay 1½ miles, his ability to act on this soft going has to be taken on trust. However, I do not believe Harwood would risk his unbeaten record unless he were happy his colt will go in the ground.

Winds Of Light appears his principal rival on form but his wins were both on fast ground.

and he disappointed in the mud on his seasonal debut. Dick Henry saddles New Trojan and Janiski but both have disappointed since winning well first time out and a greater threat to Allez Milord may come from Then Again.

Lucia Cumani's Irish import has not run since winning at the Curragh last June but his shrewd trainer does well at Goodwood and it is interesting that Then Again runs here rather than the last race at Ripon tonight when he would have had only one serious rival.

As in the classic trial, the majority of runners in the other listed race, the Clive Graham Stakes, would prefer faster ground. St Hilario won two group one races in Italy last autumn but he is penalized for those successes and has to concede 12lb to Dabham, who is my idea of the likely winner.

For the day's best bet, though, I take Esquire to complete a 15-day treble in the Chichester Festival Silver Jubilee Handicap. Like Dubian, Esquire is by High Line and he has already shown dramatic improvement from three to four by finishing a good second to Nebri at Epsom before those impressive wins.

An 8lb penalty takes his weight to a formidable 10st 11lb but it is significant that Barry Hills is running him again at a handicap, having indicated after his York victory that he would be moving him up to group company.

At Ripon, English Spring takes a considerable drop in class to contest the Stonebridgegate ERF Stakes.

Some 30,000 trees have been planted and 25 miles of barbed wire fencing torn down as Robert Sangster and Michael Dickinson have transformed the historic training centre of Manton into one of the most modern establishments of its kind in the world.

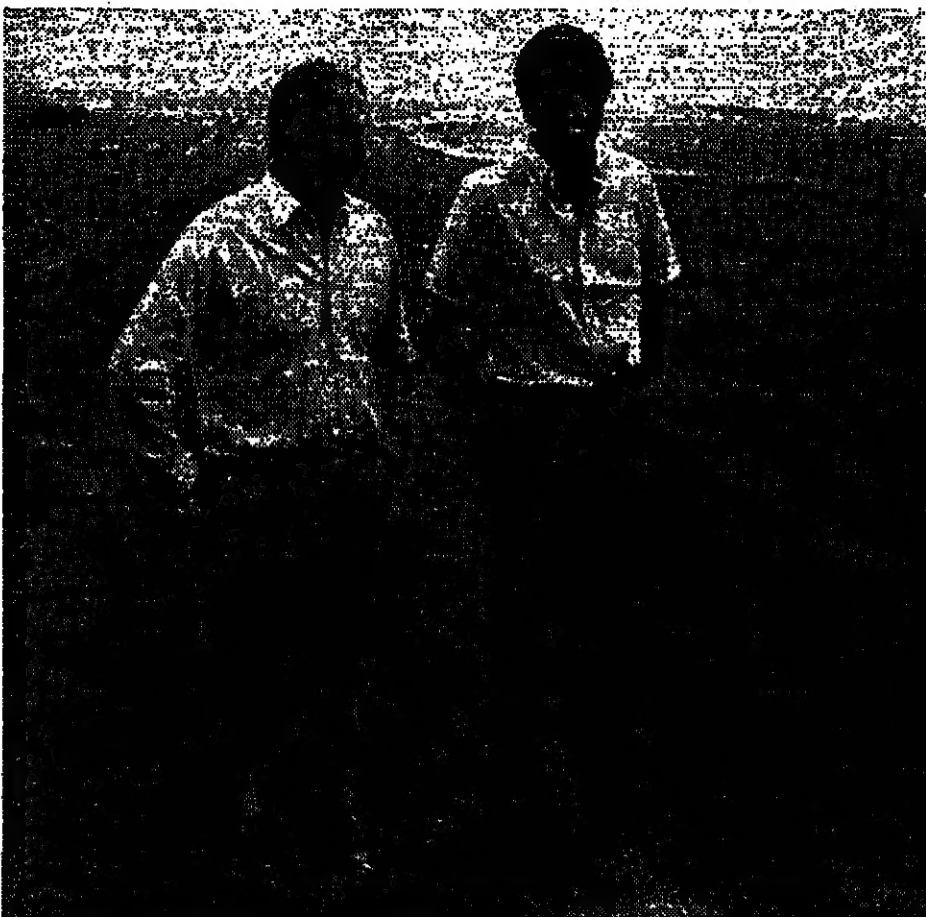
Yesterday, Fortress Manton opened its portals to the press and both the men, who have been Britain's leading owners five times in the past nine years and 36-year-old former National Hunt wonder trainer, who once saddled the first four horses home in the Cheltenham Gold Cup, put the results of two years of hard work and heavy expenditure on view.

The total financial commitment has been about £24m, but the syndicate of two high-class group one winners could see this sum recouped in one fell swoop. "Nothing is guaranteed in this life," said Sangster, "but I do know that everyone can win with Manton, and if you're not sure, it won't be for want of trying if our horses don't greet this place."

Dickinson is well aware that racing's eyes will be focused critically on his activities for some time to come. "This is the most important year of my life," he said, "the prospect is as frightening as it's challenging."

500 of Manton's 2,300 acres are devoted to racing, the remainder being farmland, mostly farmed by the company. Five separate areas of grass gallops cover the rolling downs. These are divided into eleven separate gallops and there are also two all-weather surfaces.

The 35 or so boxes surrounding Manton Hall, from which a total of 40 classic winners have been sent out since 1870, are not new in use. 69 new boxes have been constructed, 40 of them being conventional European style and the other 29 of the American open-bay type. "There were so many sharply divided opinions," said the trainer, "that we decided to have some of each kind."



Robert Sangster and Michael Dickinson relaxing on the Manton gallops

A yearling yard with 40 boxes and a manager's cottage has also been rebuilt since last September. "Dressed in an immaculate dark blue double-breasted suit, Dickinson led the party at a smart trot onto the famous Clive Graham gallop. Despite the two inches of rain that had fallen overnight, conditions underfoot were still surprisingly resilient."

"It's the intensive root system that has been growing since 1870 that gives it its spring," said the trainer, "we have widened the 5 furlong straight to about 40 metres in width, there are six spurs leading onto it and our longest gallop is nine furlongs. But at the moment I'm the fittest animal round here," he joked.

As 40 of the 45 horses are two-year-olds, no further runners can be expected until the end of May. "Storm Hero by Storm Bird is the most forward of the colts. The two other fillets are both fillies, Flamingo and Meadowbank," said the trainer. "No serious thought has yet been given to engaging a stable jockey. 'It's early days yet,' said Sangster. "But Darren Cascard and Jim Cassidy, champions in Victoria and Sydney respectively, are both interesting prospects."

Let Robert Sangster have the last word about his exciting project. "To me the wonderful thing is that Manton is a privately owned and funded British enterprise from which we are going to challenge the best in the international racing world. I find this exciting in these days of multi-billion pound takeovers and the large foreign investment that is flooding the way into British industry. Given average luck, I see no reason why we shouldn't be turning out group one winners in the next two to three years."

With Sangster's resources and back-up team behind him and considering Dickinson's tremendous talent, how can they fail.

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With Sangster's resources and back-up team behind him and considering Dickinson's tremendous talent, how can they fail.

RIPON

Going: good

Draw: low numbers 5-8

6.45 E F ST MARYGATE STAKES (2-Y-O: 1100m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

Ripon selections

By Mandarin

6.45 Inishrah, 7.10 Swynford Princess, 7.35 D'O's Gem, 8.55 Air Command, 8.35 Hudsons Mews, 9.5 English Spring.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.45 Jay Gel, 7.35 First Division, 8.55 Xial, 8.35 Unex-plained, 9.5 Power Bender.

Michael Seely's selection: 7.35 Swynford Prince.

7.10 WESTGATE SELLING STAKES (2-Y-O: 1100m) (5 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

7.35 RACE-A-ROUND YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (3-Y-O: 2184m) (18 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

NEWTON ABBOT

Going: soft

6.10 INGDON SELLING HANDICAP CHASE (2001m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

Newton Abbot selections

By Mandarin

6.10 Applante, 6.30 Malva Mal, 7.0 Kintbury, 7.30 Royal Gurkha, 8.0 Phil Grey, 8.30 Royal Baites.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.10 Applante, 6.30 Malva Mal, 7.0 Kintbury, 7.30 Royal Gurkha, 8.0 Phil Grey, 8.30 Royal Baites.

6.30 WASHINGTON SINGER MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (2219m) (2m 150yds) (8 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

7.0 BULPIN CHALLENGE CUP HURDLE (Amateurs) (2258m) (3m 210yds) (18 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

WORCESTER

Going: good

2.45 NOTON NOVICE SELLING HURDLE (2132m) (2m) (22 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

4.15 MASSEY-FERGUSON LEASING NOVICE CHASE (2132m) (2m) (13 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

4.45 AVON VALLEY TRACTORS NOVICE HANDICAP HURDLE (2174m) (2m) (18 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

5.15 HAROLD HOPKINS HANDICAP HURDLE (2174m) (2m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

PERTH

Going: good

6.15 HIGHLAND PARK NOVICE CHASE (2768m) (2m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.45 TANDHU NOVICE HURDLE (2160m) (2m) (17 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.15 BRIT DELISTEL HANDICAP CHASE (2138m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.45 TANDHU NOVICE HURDLE (2160m) (2m) (17 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

Perth selections

By Mandarin

6.15 Hardy Ranch, 6.45 Numerate, 7.15 Newmarket Sausage, 7.45 Youghal, 8.15 Golden Pines, 8.45 Greed.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.15 Hardy Ranch, 6.45 Numerate, 7.15 Newmarket Sausage, 7.45 Youghal, 8.15 Golden Pines, 8.45 Greed.

6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.15 HARDY RANCH (2-Y-O: 1100m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.15 HARDY RANCH (2-Y-O: 1100m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.15 HARDY RANCH (2-Y-O: 1100m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.15 HARDY RANCH (2-Y-O: 1100m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

Perth selections

By Mandarin

6.15 Hardy Ranch, 6.45 Numerate, 7.15 Newmarket Sausage, 7.45 Youghal, 8.15 Golden Pines, 8.45 Greed.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.15 Hardy Ranch, 6.45 Numerate, 7.15 Newmarket Sausage, 7.45 Youghal, 8.15 Golden Pines, 8.45 Greed.

6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.15 HARDY RANCH (2-Y-O: 1100m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.15 HARDY RANCH (2-Y-O: 1100m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.15 HARDY RANCH (2-Y-O: 1100m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.15 HARDY RANCH (2-Y-O: 1100m) (10 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
5-6 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
7-8 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
9-10 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2

Perth selections

By Mandarin

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By Our Newmarket Correspondent

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6.45 BARBADILLO SHERRY HANDICAP CHASE (2126m) (2m) (12 runners)

1-2 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-10 A. Mackay 2
3-4 JAY GEL (5) (J) 5-11-1

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear
and Peter Daville

BBC 1

6.00 **Celestial AM**.
6.50 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Sally Scott. 1.55, 2.25 and 2.55 regional news, weather and traffic at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20 and 8.20; the new pop record charts at 7.30; and a review of the morning newspapers at 8.57. Plus, Beverly Hills fashion ideas; and Alison Mitchell's phone-in Franciscan advice.

9.20 **Celestial 10.30 Play School**.
10.50 Gharbar includes a discussion with a group of teachers on what multicultural education involves. 11.15 **Celestial**.
12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Sue Carpenter. Includes news headlines, regional subtitles, 12.55 **Regional news** and weather.

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One**.
Magnus Magnusson, Bob Langley and Jill Crayshaw sample the delights of Yugoslavia. Jill Crayshaw reports from Dubrovnik; Magnus Magnusson from Sarajevo; and Bob Langley calls on Sir Fitzroy Maclean at his island home of Korcula. 1.50 **Series 1**. 2.08 **Celestial**.
2.15 **Racing from Goodwood**. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of the Cricketer Festival Silver Jubilee Theatrical Stakes (2.30); the Clive Graham Stakes (3.00); the Schroder Predominance Stakes (3.30). The 4.05 race is on BBC 2. 3.52 **Regional news**.

3.55 **Up Our Street (r)** 4.10 **Dogman and the Three Musketeers (r)** 4.30 **Take Two**. Under discussion this week are The Saturday Picture Show and No Place Like Home.

4.55 **John Craven's Newsnight** 5.05 **Joey's Giants**. The final episode of the football series. (Celestial) 5.35 **The Flintstones**. Cartoon. News with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. Weather.

6.00 **News**.
6.35 **London Plus**.
7.00 **Wogan**. The armchair athlete watches a Green Goddess workout at the House of Commons featuring, among others, David Owen, David Steel, Neil Kinnock, Roy Hattersley, Cecil Parkinson, Frank Bruno and Tessa Sanderson. Back in the studio Terry chats to Katherine Heilmann, Bob Worcester and Anna Ford. Plus a song from Peter Dinklage.

7.40 **Lame Ducks**. Comedy series starring John Duttine as the reluctant armchair athlete who attracts a disparate group of hangers-on in his search for the quiet life.

8.10 **Dallas**. Sue Ellen's decision about returning to Southfork is awaited with interest by several parties.

9.00 **News with Julia Somerville and John Humphrys**.
9.30 **O.E.D. - The Invisible Killer**. An investigation into the mysterious illness that is affecting the cattle owned by the Montgomerys and other farmers who live in the area of Dringless Farm.

10.00 **The Africans**. A preview of the series that begins next Wednesday on this channel.

10.30 **International Boxing**. Last night's bouts from Wembley Arena featuring heavyweight Lloyd Honeyghan and Horace Shuttford; and flyweights Charlie Fitz and Duke McKenzie.

11.10 **Summer of '68**. John Motson introduces highlights of West Germany's 1968 World Cup football matches against Switzerland and Spain.

11.45 **Weather**.

TV-AM

6.15 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.40 and 7.34; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.55; video report at 8.46; Claire Rayner discusses the problems of communication between partners on sexual matters at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

8.25 **Thames news headlines**.
8.30 **News**.
8.45 **Thames news**.
9.00 **News**.
9.15 **Thames news**.
9.30 **News**.
9.45 **Thames news**.
10.00 **News**.
10.15 **Thames news**.
10.30 **News**.
10.45 **Thames news**.
11.00 **News**.
11.15 **Thames news**.
11.30 **News**.
11.45 **Thames news**.
12.00 **News**.
12.15 **Thames news**.
12.30 **News**.
12.45 **Thames news**.
1.00 **News**.
1.15 **Thames news**.
1.30 **News**.
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2.00 **News**.
2.15 **Thames news**.
2.30 **News**.
2.45 **Thames news**.
3.00 **News**.
3.15 **Thames news**.
3.30 **News**.
3.45 **Thames news**.
4.00 **News**.
4.15 **Thames news**.
4.30 **News**.
4.45 **Thames news**.
5.00 **News**.
5.15 **Thames news**.
5.30 **News**.
5.45 **Thames news**.
6.00 **News**.
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